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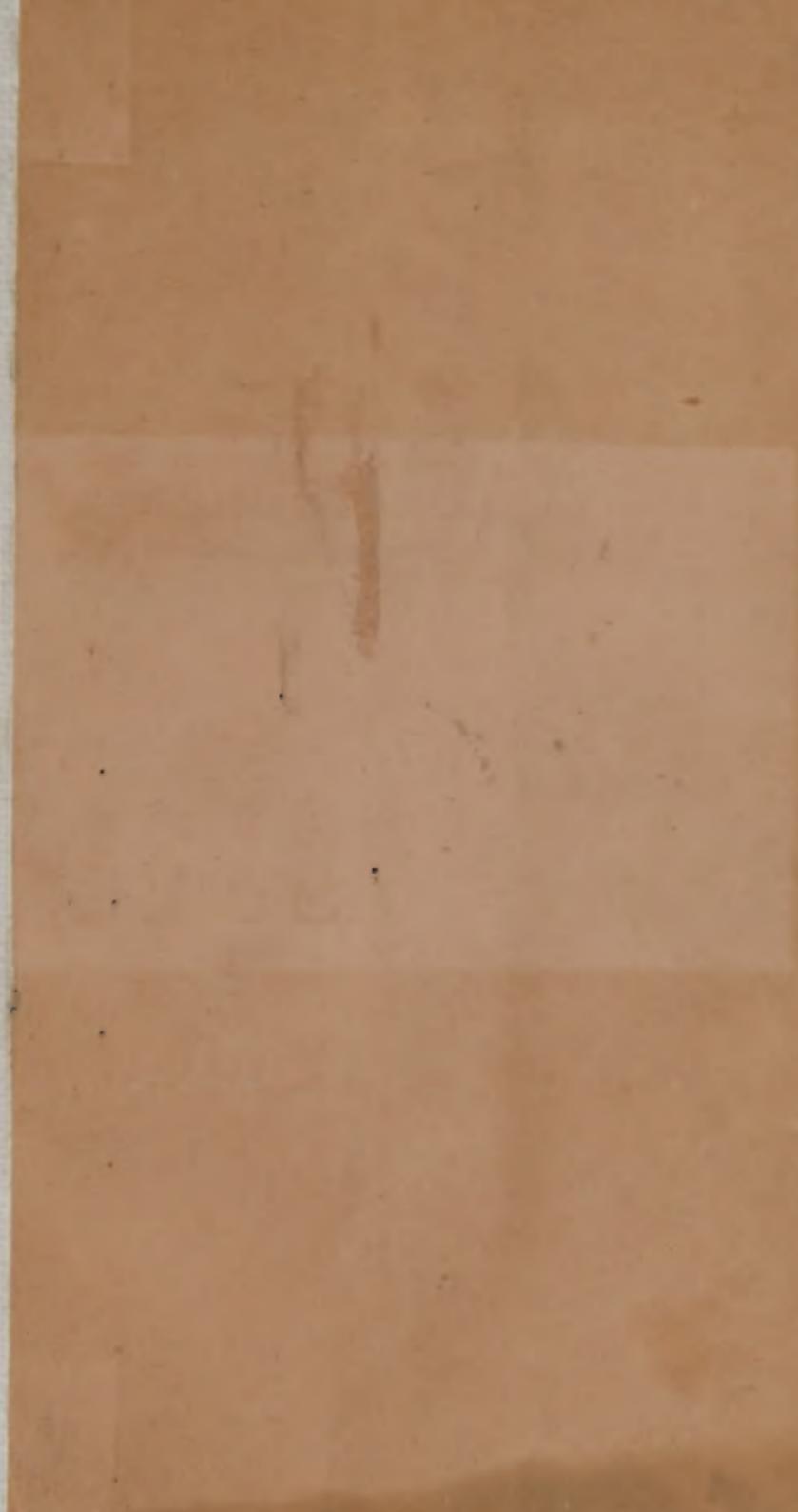
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# PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTION BOOK:

CONTAINING

LISTS OF THE TERMS, PHRASES, CONTRACTIONS, AND ABBREVIATIONS, USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES; THE GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION OF PRESCRIPTIONS; RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMS; A PROSODIACAL VOCABULARY OF THE NAMES OF DRUGS, ETC.; AND A SERIES OF ABBREVIATED PRESCRIPTIONS ILLUSTRATING THE USE OF THE PRECEDING TERMS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

## A KEY,

CONTAINING THE

LIBRARY  
PRESCRIPTIONS IN AN UNABBREViated FORM  
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE

WITH A

LITERAL TRANSLATION

JUN 9 1899

For the Use of Medical and Pharmaceutical Students.

BY

166232.

JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.

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FOURTEENTH EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA:  
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# P R E F A C E

TO

## THE FOURTEENTH EDITION.

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IN the preparation of the edition of this work which is now presented to the public, the matter has been carefully revised, and such alterations and additions made as were found to be required for the continued fulfillment of its original objects. By the publication of the British Pharmacopœia certain changes have been effected, especially with reference to weights and measures and the names of medicines, and these and some other similar changes it was necessary to notice. The object, however, of this little work is not merely to represent the prevailing mode of prescribing medicines according to the instructions of Pharmacopœias which continue in authority, but to explain and

illustrate the use of terms which are commonly used or may be occasionally met with in extemporeaneous prescriptions, and a knowledge of which is required alike by medical and pharmaceutical students. The prescriptions contained in the second and third parts of the work are intended to represent such as are met with in practice, and in which old as well as modern names and other terms are employed.

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# PART I.

## GENERAL REMARKS ON PRESCRIPTIONS.

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### CHAPTER I.

#### DEFINITIONS.

IN medicine the term *prescription* (*prescriptio*, from *prae* before, and *scribo* I write; *ordonnance*, French; *Verordnung*, German; *ἀντιπαρά*\*) is usually applied to the written directions of a physician or surgeon for the preparation and use of remedies.

The terms *formula* (the diminutive of *forma*, a form; *formule*, French; *Vorschrift*, *Formel*, German) and *receipt* (*recepta*;† *recette*, French; *Recept*, German), or *recipe* (from *recipe*, take thou), have a more limited acceptation, and are applied to the directions given for the preparation and use of pharmaceutical remedies or medicines.

A physician *prescribes* blood-letting, bathing,

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\* Fæsius, *Œconomia Hippocratis*.

† *Recepta* is a barbarous term. Dufresne also mentions, as a synonymous, though still more barbarous word, *recetta*.

exercise, &c., as well as medicines; but he uses *formulae* for the preparation of medicines only.

Formulae are of two kinds,—*extemporaneous* or *magistral*, and *officinal*. Extemporaneous formulae (*formulae magistralis*) are so called because they are constructed by the practitioner on the instant, “*ex tempore*.” Officinal formulae (*formulae officinales*) are those published in pharmacopœias, or by some other authority.\* Officinal preparations are presumed to be kept ready for use.

Formulae are either simple or compound. A *simple formula* (*formula simplex*) consists of only one officinal (either simple or compound) preparation. A *compound formula* (*formula composita*) consists of two or more officinal preparations.

The principal medicine in a formula is called the (1) *basis*: that which promotes or assists the action of the basis is termed the (2) *auxiliary* (*adjurans*): that which corrects some objectionable quality of the other ingredients is named the (3) *corrective* (*corrigen*): and lastly, that which gives a proper form to the whole is denominated the (4) *vehicle* (*constituens*, *excipiens*, *vel* *vehicula*). These four parts of a formula are intended to accomplish the object of Asclepiades—“*curare cito, tuto et jucunde?*”

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\* In France, the term *ordonnance* is applied to a magistral formula, and the term *formule* to an officinal one.

in other words, to enable the basis to cure (1), quickly (2), safely (3), and pleasantly (4).

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## CHAPTER II.

### HISTORICAL NOTICE.

The most ancient recipes on record are those mentioned in the Pentateuch for the preparation of an *odoriferous ointment and confection*.\* Their date is 1491 years B.C.

About 2,000 years ago, formulæ for the preparation of *antidotes* (*ἀντιδότα, antidota*) or *counter-poisons* (*antitoxicon*) were in use among the Greeks.†

Scribonius Largus, a Roman physician, who lived about the middle of the first century after Christ, wrote a work entitled *Compositiones Medicæ*, which contains nearly 300 medical formulæ taken from various authors. It is the oldest pharmacopœia extant: but its style is inelegant.

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\* *Exodus* xxx. 23-25 and 34-35.

† Antidotes against the bite of poisonous animals were called *treacles* (*θηριακά, theriaca*): while those which acted against poisons taken inwardly were termed *alexipharmies* (*ἀλεξιφάρμακα, alelipharmaica*). The most celebrated antidote of antiquity was that called *mithridate* (*μιθριδάτειον, mithridatum*), after Mithridates VI, King of Pontus (about B.C. 132-63). It was modified by Andromachus, physician to Nero (A.D. 54-68), and was then termed *theriaca Andromachi*. Nicander (who flourished B.C. 185 or 135) wrote two poems about poisons: one called *Θηριακά*, the other termed *Ἀλεξιφάρμακα*.

Galen, who lived A.D. 130—200 or 201, wrote two treatises *On the composition of medicines*, *Περὶ Συνθήσεως Φαρμάκων*, containing a considerable number of formulæ for the preparation of compound medicines.

Sabur, the son of Sahel (Sábúr Ibn Sahel), the director of the medical school of Ioniśábúr (Nishapoore), is said to have published in the ninth century A.D., the first Arabic dispensatory or *Karábádín*, but which is not now extant.

The first official British pharmacopœia was that published by the Royal College of Physicians of London, A.D., 1618. It was entitled *Pharmacopœia Londinensis, in qua Medicamenta antiqua et nova usitatissima collecta, opera Medicorum Collegii Londinensis*, Lond., 1618. The last edition was published in 1851. It is now superseded, as also are the Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias, by the British Pharmacopœia of 1864.

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## CHAPTER III.

### OF THE PARTS OF A PRESCRIPTION.\*

The parts of a prescription or formula are the *heading*, the *designation of the ingredients* to be

\* For further details on the subject of this chapter, the reader is referred to H. D. Gaubii *Libellus de Methodo concinnandi*

used, the *directions to the compounder*, and the *directions to the patient*. At the bottom of the prescription are placed, on the left hand, the *name of the patient* and the *date* (in separate lines); and, on the right hand, the *signature* of the prescriber.

In ancient times every prescription or formula had, at its commencement, certain characters, abbreviations, or sentences of a superstitious or pious nature: such as + (the sign of the cross); *a* and *ω* (the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, Christ being designated the "Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending," *Rer. i. 8*); C. D. (*cum Deo*); J. D. (*jurante Deo*); L. D. (*laus Deo*); N. D. (*nomine Dei*); J. J. (*jurante Jesu*), &c. These constituted the *invocation* or, as it was called, the *inscription* (*inscriptio*).

1. *The heading (præpositio).*—The symbol R, or abbreviated word *Rec.* (*Recipe, take thou*), usually commences every formula:<sup>2</sup> but in French prescriptions the letter P., or the word *Prenez* (*take thou*), is generally substituted.

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*Formulas Medicamentorum.* Lugd. Batav., 1739; ed. 3ta, 1767. An English translation of this work was published under the title of *A Complete Extemporaneous Dispensatory: or, the Method of Prescribing, Compounding, and Exhibiting Extemporaneous Medicines*, 2d ed., 1742. See also Paris's *Pharmacologia*, 9th ed., 1843; and Phœbus's *Handbuch der Arzneiverordnungslehre*, 3te Ausg., 1830.

<sup>2</sup> For some remarks on this symbol, see the chapter on Symbols.

2. *Designation of the ingredients to be employed (materie designatio).*—Two points are worthy of consideration here: firstly, the order in which the ingredients are to be taken; and secondly, the mode of writing them.

a. With respect to the *order* in which the ingredients are taken, it may be observed that

1. Each ingredient should have a distinct line.
2. The basis should be placed first, then the auxiliary, afterwards the corrective, and lastly the vehicle.

b. With respect to the *mode of writing*, the following points should be kept in view:

1. The writing should be plain and legible.
2. The orthography should be that which is customary, “to avoid the sneering of an apothecary or his man” (Gaubius).
3. Abbreviations, though admissible, must be cautiously used, to avoid the possibility of error.
4. Symbols or signs must be carefully made.
5. The ingredients should be designated by their Latin names. (In some cases the barbarous Latin name is to be preferred to the scientific Latin name, when there is a possibility of mistake on the part of the compounder.)

6. The quantities indicated should be expressed, if by weight, in Troy grains and avoirdupois ounces and pounds; if by measure, in minims, fluid-drachms, fluid-ounces, and pints, as now used in the British Pharmacopoeia. The numbers are now recommended to be stated in Arabic numerals.

3. *The directions to the compounder.*—The directions to the apothecary or compounder as to the form, manner of preparation, and method of use, constitute what Gaubius calls the *subscription* (*subscriptio*). They are always written in Latin: for example, “*misce: fiat bolus.*”

4. *The directions to the patient.*—These constitute what Gaubius terms the *signature* (*signature*). This part of the prescription declares the dose, method, and time of administration: the proper vehicle, regimen, &c.,—as far, at least, as relates to the sick patient and his attendants. It is sometimes preceded by the letter *S.*, or the word *Signetur* (*i. e.* “let it be entitled”).

This part of the prescription is sometimes written in English (see p. 9).

5. *The patient's name.*—This is always written in English.

6. *The date.*—This is written in Latin. The day

of the month is generally put in Roman numerals, and the year of the Christian era frequently in common or Arabic figures: *e. g.* "Novembris IV<sup>o</sup>. 1850."

7. *The sign-manual or signature.*—Physicians usually sign their initials<sup>‡</sup> only to a prescription, except when they prescribe for members of the royal family, when it is etiquette for them to sign their names in full. Surgeons usually put their surname at length, but only the initials of their baptismal name.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### LANGUAGE USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

In Great Britain, as well as in Germany,<sup>†</sup> prescriptions are usually written in the Latin language.

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\* By the Apothecaries' Act of 1815, it is enacted that any person using or exercising the art and mystery of an apothecary shall refuse to compound, or deliberately or negligently, falsely, unfaithfully, fraudulently, or unduly make any medicines, compound medicines, or medicinable compositions "directed by any prescription, order, or receipt, *signed with the initials, in his own handwriting,*" of any physician licensed to practice physic by the President and commonalty of the Faculty of Physic in London, or by either of the two Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, such persons shall forfeit for the first offence £5, for the second offence £10, and for the third offence shall forfeit his certificate or license to practise as an apothecary!

† See Phœbus's *Handbuch der Arzneivorordnungslehre*, 3te verbess., Ausg. 1er Th. S. 99.

In France, and some other countries, the mother tongue is employed.

There are several reasons for preferring the Latin to the vernacular language in prescriptions,—at least, for the designation of the ingredients to be employed, and for the directions to the compounder.

“If not spoken, it is written and understood throughout the civilized world: and that cannot be said of any other language. An invalid travelling through many parts of Europe might die before a prescription written in English could be interpreted.”\* Moreover, Latin professional terms are concise and definite. Furthermore, the Latin names for drugs and chemicals are the same, or nearly so all over Europe: whereas the vernacular names differ for each nation,—nay, sometimes for each province. Lastly, it is sometimes necessary or advisable to conceal from a patient the precise nature of the remedies which are employed.

These reasons, however, do not equally apply to the use of the Latin language for writing the directions to the patient: for as these are intended for the use of the patient or his attendant, and as, sooner or later, he must have them in English, there does not appear any advantage to be gained

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\* Paris's *Pharmacologia*, 9th ed., p. 105. 1843.

in practising a temporary concealment by writing them in a dead language. On the contrary, there are several weighty objections to this practice,—such as the embarrassment which some prescribers\* feel in giving in good and intelligible Latin the requisite directions for the patient; the imperfect or limited acquaintance with the Latin language possessed by many dispensers or compounders of medicines: and lastly, the difficulty, and in some cases impossibility, of finding concise and intelligible English words which are the exact equivalents of many Latin professional terms† not unfrequently used in prescriptions. By throwing on the compounder the responsibility of expressing in appropriate language, and in the brief compass of a label, the exact intentions of the prescriber, in a language which the latter did not use, we greatly augment the risk of errors and mistakes ‡.

In writing Latin prescriptions, the student should

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\* I once heard an eminent hospital surgeon confess his inability to write in Latin the directions to the patient.

† For example, *larynx*, *fauces interna*, *fauces externa*, *jugulum*, *abdom n.*, *hypogastrium*, *hypochondrium*, *pervigilium*, *accessio* or *accessus*, &c. Many Latin terms in frequent use are vague and ambiguous; as *pro re nota*, *urgente dolore*, *urgente tussi*, &c. The apothecary of Her Majesty Queen Charlotte, consort of George III, was on one occasion much embarrassed how to translate into intelligible and decent English the phrase "*urgente torborygmo*," which occurred in a prescription written by the late Sir Francis Millman.

‡ On this subject, see some pertinent observations by Mr. Donovar, in the *London Medical Gazette* for Sept. 1, 1848.

endeavor to imitate the style of Celsus, “our greatest and almost only authority in every thing relating to medical Latinity:” for no physician would think of writing a prescription in English terms derived from Shakspeare, Milton; Johnson, Scott, or Byron; nor a prescription in Latin terms drawn from the works of Roman poets or historians. The correct use of medical terms can only be obtained in the works of standard medical authors.

All the Medical Colleges formerly published their pharmacopœias in the Latin language. But the French Codex,\* and the American,† Greek,‡ Edinburgh,§ and Dublin|| pharmacopœias have for many years been printed in the vernacular language, and the British Pharmacopœia, which has superseded the two last named, is published in English.

There is an obvious advantage to the natives of a country in having a pharmacopœia in their mother

\* *Codex Pharmacopée Française rédigé par ordre du Gouvernement par une Commission composée de MM. les Professeurs de la Faculté de Médecine et de l'Ecole spéciale de Pharmacie de Paris.* Paris, 1837. 8vo.

† *The Pharmacopœia of the United States of America.* By authority of the National Medical Convention held at Washington. 8vo.

‡ Ελληνικη Φαρμακοποια. 'Εν Αθηναι, 1837. *Pharmacopœia Graeca.* Athenis, 1837

§ *The Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.* Edinburgh, 1841. 12mo

|| *The Pharmacopœia of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland,* M.D CCC.L.

tongue; but, for the use of foreigners, the Latin language would be more convenient. Hence, in some countries, as Greece, the pharmacopœia is published both in Latin and the vernacular language. In the *Pharmacopœia of the United States of America* for 1831, this plan was adopted; but in the edition of this work published in 1842, and in subsequent editions, the English language has been exclusively employed.

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## CHAPTER V.

### TERMS AND PHRASES EMPLOYED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

SECT. I.—*De sanguinis missione generali.*† *Of General Blood-letting.*

<sup>1</sup>Sanguis, CELS. <sup>2</sup>Cruor‡ CELS. <sup>1</sup>Blood (in the vessels.) <sup>2</sup>Gore  
<sup>3</sup>Crumus.

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\* On the chronology and literature of blood-letting, consult *Versuch einer Chronologie und Literatur nebst einem System der Blutentziehungen. Aus den vorzüglichsten Werken geschöpft von Dr. Carl Fried. Nopitsch.* Nürnberg, 1833.

† The propriety of this and all similar words as applied to blood-letting, notwithstanding the opinion of Dr. Gregory, that “*sanguinis missio non inepte vocatur generalis*,” when it is intended that its effects should be general, I must consider to be very questionable. They seem to signify that a man is to be pricked all over, for the purpose of drawing blood from him, rather than anything relative to the effects of bleeding — *Horæ Subsecivæ*.

‡ Occasionally the word *cruor* is met with in prescriptions instead of *sanguis*. These two terms agree in denoting blood, but differ in respect to the state in which that fluid is. The first refers to it as circulating through the veins, and ministering to the ex-

(blood from a wound or ulcer).

<sup>3</sup>Grume (a clot, as of blood.)

Sanguinis missio, detractio, Blood-letting.

CELS.\*

Sanguinem<sup>1</sup> mittere, <sup>2</sup>detractio here, <sup>3</sup>extrahere, CELS.:—<sup>4</sup>emittere, PLINY;—<sup>5</sup>elicere, CIC.

To let blood (<sup>1</sup>to let or send, <sup>2</sup>detract or abstract, <sup>3</sup>extract, <sup>4</sup>let out or emit, <sup>5</sup>to elicit or draw out).

Sanguinem amittere, perdere. To lose blood.

Sanguinem supprimere, CELsus;—sistere, cohibere, PLINY. To staunch or stop blood. To suppress hæmorrhage.

Sanguinem incisa vena mittere, CELS. To let blood by an incised vein.

<sup>1</sup>Phlebotomia,† phlebotomice, <sup>1</sup>Phlebotomy.—

istence of animal life. It is applied also to that which is allowed to flow by a surgical operation. *Cruor* differs from *sanguis* in never denoting blood confined and circulating in the veins, but such as is shed, and no longer subservient to the support of animal life; in other words *gore*. The same fluid which, in coming from the vein, is called *sanguis* (blood), is afterwards denominated *cruor* (gore).

Thus Celsus applies the word *cruor* to the blood discharged from the bowels in dysentery, from the kidneys in injuries of these glands, from ulcers in the ears, &c.

\* *De re medica*, lib. ii. cap. 10.

† Φλεβοτομία from Φλεβός, the genitive case of Φλέψ, a vein, and τεμνω, I cut. The student will observe that Celsus never employs the term *phlebotomia*, nor any of its derivatives. Cicero has “incidere venam, quod medici phlebotomare dicunt.”—Phlebotomy was first practised by Podalirius, B.C. 1184. (Le Clerc, *Hist. de la Méd.* liv. i. ch. 18.) The operation is said to have been learned from the hippopotamus. “For he finding himself over-grosse and fat, by reason of his high feeding so continuallly, get-

AUREL.— <sup>2</sup> Venæsectio; venæ incisio.	<sup>2</sup> Venesection.
<sup>1</sup> Phlebotomiam adhibere; <sup>2</sup> Phlebotomare, AUREL.	<sup>1</sup> To use phlebotomy; <sup>2</sup> to phlebotomize.
<sup>1</sup> Venam incidere, CELS. :— <sup>2</sup> pertundre, Juv. :— <sup>3</sup> ferire, VIRG. ; — secare. — <sup>4</sup> Venam cultello solvere. CIC.— <sup>5</sup> Venas sanguine exonerare.	<sup>1</sup> To cut into a vein; <sup>2</sup> to perforate a vein;— <sup>3</sup> to wound or cut a vein.— <sup>4</sup> To open a vein by a knife.— <sup>5</sup> To unload the veins of blood.
<sup>1</sup> Sanguinem, incisa arteria, mittere, CELS.— <sup>2</sup> Arteriotomia.* <sup>3</sup> Fiat sectio arteriae temporalis.	<sup>1</sup> To let blood by an incised artery.— <sup>2</sup> Arteriotomy.— <sup>3</sup> Let the section of the temporal artery be made.
<sup>1</sup> Sanguinem mittere ex brachio, — <sup>2</sup> juxta talum, ex	<sup>1</sup> To take blood from the arm,— <sup>2</sup> from

ting forth of the water to the shore, having espied afore where the reeds and rushes have been newly cut; and where he seeth the sharpest cane and best pointed, hee setteth his body hard to it, for to prick a certaine veine in one of his legges, and thus by letting himselfe blood, maketh evacuation, whereby his bodie, otherwise enclining to diseases and maladies, is well eased of the superfluous humor: and when he bath thus done, he stoppeth the orifice again with mud, and so stancheth the blood, and healeth up the wound." (Pliny, *The Historie of the World*. Translated by P. Holland, M.D. Book viii. ch. 26.)

\* From *ἀρτηρία*, an artery, and *τέμνω*, I cut. The ancients did not understand the use of the arteries and veins. Ciceron says,— "Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias." Aretius, who lived in the first century after Christ, is the earliest surgeon known to have practised this operation. Celsus (lib. ii. cap. 10) speaks of "arteria incisa" as an accident which may attend the operation of phlebotomy.

utroque crure, CELS.\*

both legs near  
the ankle.

<sup>1</sup>Si vires aegri patiuntur; <sup>2</sup>si vires sinunt. CELS.—<sup>3</sup>Permit-tentibus viribus, AUREL.

If the patient's strength allows it; — if the strength suffers it.—<sup>3</sup>The strength permitting.

Defectio animi, CELS.; Lei-pothymia;† deliquium animi. A fainting fit or swoon.

Syncope.‡

\* Phlebotomy is practised in various parts of the body: as,—  
1st. *In the arm*: this is the part usually selected for the operation of phlebotomy. At the bend of the arm there are four veins: the *Vena basilica*, *V. cephalica*, *V. basilica mediana* and *V. cephalica mediana*, any one of which may be opened; one of the two latter, however, is commonly selected. In the forearm, where the operation is occasionally performed, there are three veins; the *V. mediana major*, the *V. cubitalis interna*, and the *V. radialis externa*, any one of which may be opened.

2dly. *In the hand*: occasionally, in fat subjects, this part is chosen. The operation may be performed in the *V. salvatella* (*salvatella quasi salvator* being opened as a sovereign remedy in melancholia), running from the little finger, or in the *V. cephalica pollicis*.

3dly. *In the foot*: in France, the operation is very frequently performed in this part; it may be done in the *V. saphena* (or *saphena*) *externa* (or *s. minor*), or in the *V. saphena interna* (or *s. major*).

4thly. *In the neck*: it may be done in the *V. jugularis externa*.

5thly. *In the penis*: it may be done in the *V. dorsalis penis*.

And—

6thly. *In the tongue*: in the *V. ranina*. This locality is now rarely selected.

† Leipothymia (*λειποθυμία*, from *λειπω*, *deficio*, I leave; and *θυμός*, *animus*, the mind) is considered by Caius Aurelianus (*Acut. Morb.* lib. i. cap. 10) to be synonymous with *defectio animi*. Syncope is a more violent and dangerous form of this affection (vide Castelli, *Lexicon Medicum*). "The *leipothymia* of Savages," says Dr. M. Good, "is only syncope in its first attack or mildest degree."

‡ Syncope (*συγκοπή*; from *συγκόπτω*, *concido*, to fell or cut

Usque ad animi defectum, Until fainting.

AUREL. Usque ut liquerit  
animus.

Semperque ante finis faciendus An end is always  
est, quam anima deficit, to be put to it  
CELS. before fainting  
occurs.

<sup>1</sup>Collocare in lecto,—<sup>2</sup>ut dor- <sup>1</sup>To put to bed,—  
miat,—<sup>3</sup>supinus, <sup>2</sup> CELS.:— <sup>2</sup>that the patient  
<sup>4</sup>erectus.† <sup>3</sup>supine (*i. e.* laid on the back),  
<sup>4</sup>erect.

<sup>1</sup>Bene largo canali,‡ CELS. <sup>1</sup>In a full stream.—  
Pleno rivo,§—<sup>2</sup>Ex largo vul- <sup>2</sup>From a large  
nere.

Scalpellus,|| CELS. Phlebo- A scalpel or lancet;

down) is of the feminine gender, and is thus declined: N. *Syncopa*, G. *Syncopes*, D. *Syncope*, Acc. *Syncopen*, V. *Syncope*, Abl. *Syncope*.

\* Patients are bled, while in the recumbent posture, to avoid syncope. The practice of bleeding them to fainting in this posture, as recommended by Mr. Wardrop, is highly dangerous.

† Dr. Marshall Hall (*Intro'd Lect. to a Course of Lectures on the Practice of Physic*, p. 36) employs blood-letting as a source of diagnosis. He places the patient upright and looking upwards, and bleeds to incipient syncope; "in inflammation, much blood flows; in irritation, very little."

‡ This phrase is applied by Celsus (lib. i. cap. 4) to a stream of water.

§ *Rivus* is usually translated "a river;" but it means literally "a stream," *e. g.* "*sanguinis rivus*," "a stream of blood." Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* lib. xi. cap. 88, ed. Valp.) calls the veins "*sanguinis rivi*." Virgil (*Aen.* lib. ix. v. 455) has "*plenos spumanti sanguine rivos*."

Celsus (lib. ii. cap. 10) employs the word *scalpellus* to designate the instrument used in phlebotomizing: "At si timide scalpellus demittitur, summanam cutem lacerat, neque venam incidit."

tonum vel phlebotomon,\*

AUREL.—Lanceola; lancetta.

<sup>1</sup>Fascia;—<sup>2</sup>fascia lintea, CELS.

an instrument to let blood with.

<sup>1</sup>A fillet, roller, or bandage;—<sup>2</sup>a linen bandage.

A ligature.

<sup>1</sup>Penicillum (*vel.* penicillus),

CELS.—<sup>2</sup>Deligandumque brachium superimposito expresso ex aquâ frigidâ penicillo,† CELS.

<sup>1</sup>A tent or plegget.

—<sup>2</sup>The arm is to be bound up, and a plegget wrung out of cold water placed on it.

Incidatur vena sic ut ne sanguis effluens lambat‡ cutem, verum rectè libereque prosiliat.

Let a vein be cut into, so that the blood which flows out may not trickle (or flow) down the skin, but gush out directly and freely.

Seultetus (*Armamentarium Chirurgicum*, p. 49, Lugd. Batavorum, 1693) describes the lauget thus: "Scalpellus rectus est et ex utraque incidens lanceola dictus."

\* *Phlebotomum* (φλεβοτομον, the neuter singular of φλεβοτομος, adj. *v. n. m. incidens*, that opens a vein) includes both the *phleme* used in *veterinary surgery*, and the *lancet*.

† In this sentence Celsus (lib. ii. cap. 10) obviously uses the word *penicillus* to signify a *plegget*; but on some occasions he employs it to indicate a *tent* introduced into a wound to keep it open, as in the following: "Exigua penicilla interponenda" lib. vii. cap. 7).

‡ *Lambere* signifies to *lap*, to *lick as a dog does*; and, figuratively, to *run or flow gently by*, as in the following from Horace (i. carm. xxii. 7):

— vel quæ loca fabulosus

Lambit Hydaspes,

"or the countries through whitch the fabulous Hydaspes glides [or flows gently]."

Ad  $\frac{5}{5}$  — tantum, — saltem.\* To — ounces only,  
— at least.

SECT. 2.—*De sanguinis mis-  
sione locali.* Of Local Blood-  
letting.

<sup>1</sup>Cueurbitula,† CELS.; —<sup>2</sup>Cucurbita,  
AUREL. Cucurbita ven-  
tosa, JUV.‡ Cucurbita medi-  
cinalis, PLINY.

Cueurbitula sine ferro,§ CELS.—  
Cucurbitæ leves, AUREL.—  
Cueurbitula sine searifica-  
tione,—cucurbita secca.

<sup>1</sup>A cucurbital or  
cupping glass;—  
<sup>2</sup>a cucurbit or  
cupping-glass.

The cucurbital  
(cupping-glass)  
without the  
searificator (i. e.  
dry cupping, or  
cupping without  
scarification).

<sup>1</sup>Cucurbitæ cum searificatione,  
AUREL. <sup>2</sup>Cueurbitula cru-  
enta; <sup>3</sup>cucurbitula cum ferro.

<sup>1</sup>The cucurbita [i.e.  
cupping-glasses]  
with searifica-

\* The student should be careful not to confound *saltem* (at least) with *saltim* or *per saltum* (by leaps).

† *Cueurbitula*, a cucurbital or cupping-glass, is a diminutive of *cucurbita*, a gourd, and was so called on account of its shape. *Cucurbita* is also employed to indicate the cucurbit used in cupping. The term *cucurbitula* is applied to small cucurbits (i. e. cucurbitals). These vessels were formerly made of brass (or copper) and of horn (Celsus, lib. ii. cap. 11), and to these it is obvious the term cupping-glass is not applicable. Hippocrates employed cupping.

‡ *Cucurbita ventosa* (literally, *the windy cucurbit*), or simply *ventosa*, without the adjunct, is a term used by some writers to indicate the cupping-glass generally. Others (e. g. Castelli, in his *Lexicon Medicum*) limit it to the dry cupping-glass.

§ *Ferum* signifies *iron*, and also *any instrument made of iron*, as the cupping searificator.

|| *Cucurbita levis*, literally *the light, gentle, or mild cucurbita*. “*Infirmissimis præterea cucurbitas levis, quas Græci κούβας vocant, scilicet sine searificatione*” (Cæl. Aurel. *Acut. Morb.*, lib. iii. cap. 21, p. 255, Amstel., 1722)

tion ; <sup>2</sup>the bloody cupping - glass ; <sup>3</sup>the cupping-glass with the scarificator.

Cucurbitæ arentes atque sic-  
catae,\* AUREL.

Parched and dried  
cupping-glasses,  
(*cupping-glasses  
affixed by means  
of flame as dis-  
tinguished from  
those affixed by  
means of hot  
water*).

Cucurbitas <sup>1</sup>admovere, <sup>2</sup>ac-  
commicare, <sup>3</sup>adhibere, <sup>4</sup>de-  
figere, CELS. ;—<sup>5</sup>infigere, <sup>6</sup>ap-  
ponere, <sup>7</sup>affigere, AUREL. :  
<sup>8</sup>imponere ; <sup>9</sup>applicare.†

To apply cupping-  
glasses (<sup>1</sup>to move  
to, <sup>2</sup>to put to or  
to adapt, <sup>3</sup>to have  
near or to make  
use of, <sup>4</sup>to fix or  
fasten on, <sup>5</sup>to fix

\* Arentes et siccas cucurbitas dicit, quæ admoveantur cum flamma. Interdum enim cum aqua calida apponebatur, quemadmodum scripsit Albucasis cap. De usu cucurbitarum." (Cæl. Aurel. ed. supra, cit. p. 31, foot-note by Dr. J. C. Amman.)

† *Applicare* (plicare ad), to lay one thing to or near another. *Admovere* (movere ad), to move towards, to approach. *Applicare scalas muris*, Liv., *to set ladders against the walls*. *Admovere* would only signify to bring them near the walls (Dumesnil). Dr. Fletcher, in his *Horæ Subseciræ*, says "the word *applicare*, to signify the external use of medicines, should be altogether banished: it is always improper." It certainly is not employed in this sense by classical medical authors. Pliny (lib. xxx. cap. 21, ed. Valp.) uses the verb *applico* to signify the *application* of whelps to the stomach. "Si catuli, priusquam videant, applicentur triduo stomacho maxime ac pectori," &c. "If whelps before they can see, be applied to the stomach, and especially to the breast, for three days," &c.

or fasten in,<sup>6</sup> to put or set to,<sup>7</sup> to fix upon, to affix,<sup>8</sup> to put or lay on,<sup>9</sup> to apply).

Cucurbatio, AUREL.

Cucurbitare.

Cucurbitulas accommodare, cute incisâ [rel. concisâ], CELS.

Infra præcordia quatuor digiti cucurbitula utendum est, CELS.

Si vero etiam vehementius dolor crevit, admovenda cervicibus cucurbitulae sunt, sic ut cutis incidatur, CELS.

Cupping.

To cup.

To apply cupping-glasses, the skin being cut.

The cupping-glass is to be used four fingers below the præcordia.

But if yet [or notwithstanding] the pain has grown [or become] more intense, cupping-glasses are to be applied to the neck, so that the skin may be cut.

Confugiendumque ad cucurbitulas est ante summa cuta incisa, CELS.

And recourse must be had to the cupping-glasses, the skin being previously cut.

Si dolor discussa non est quadolet, cucurbitulas sine ferro deligere, CELS.

If the pain is not removed, to apply the cupping-glasses without the scarificator (*i. e.* to use dry

cupping) to the part affected.

Cucurbitula quoque rectè sub-  
mento et circa fauces admo-  
vetur, ut id, quod strangulat,  
evocet, CELS.

A cupping-glass is also properly applied below the chin and about the fauces, that it may draw out that which suffocates.

Explicata scarificatione, rursum  
cucurbitas imponimus, ut  
sanguinis detractio fiat, AT-  
REL.

Scarification having been effected, we again apply cupping-glasses, that the drawing away of blood may be accomplished.

Hirudo, PLINY; sanguisuga.\* A leech or blood-sucker. CELS.

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\* Themison, the founder of the Methodic Sect, and who lived A.D. 63, is the earliest writer in whose works we find mention of the leech as a therapeutic agent. The Greeks called it *βδελλα*, from *βδελλω*, *to suck*. The Romans termed it *sanguisuga* (*i. e.* bloodsucker) or *hirudo*. Celsus (lib. v. cap. 27) mentions the animal once only, and then calls it *sanguisuga*. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* viii. 10, ed. Vatp.) speaking of elephants, says—"Cruciatum in potu maximum sentiunt, hanstu hirudine, quam sanguisugam vulgo copisse appellari adverto." "They [*i. e.* elephants] experience great agony from swallowing, in the act of drinking, a leech (*hirudo*), which I observe has begun to be commonly termed a bloodsucker (*sanguisuga*)."  
Several sorts of leeches are sold in the shops for medicinal use. The most esteemed is that called the *true English* or *speckled leech*, whose belly is spotted with black. A less esteemed sort is the *green leech*, whose belly is usually unspotted. These two sorts are, by some naturalists, considered to be distinct species; the former being termed *Sanguisuga* (or *Hirudo*) *medicinalis*; and the latter, *Sanguisuga* (or *Hirudo*) *officinalis*. But Moxuin-Tandou (*Monographie de*

## Sanguisugium, CALLISEN.\*

Sanguisuction or leeching. (The extraction of blood from the cutaneous vessels by the suction of leeches.)

Hirudines apponere, AVREL.: To apply leeches. admovere, accommodare, adhibere, defigere, affigere, imponere [see Cucurbitula, p. 18].

<sup>1</sup>Levibus plagi<sup>†</sup> incidere, CELS., <sup>1</sup>To make superficial incisions, secare.—<sup>2</sup>Scarificare, AVREL. <sup>2</sup>to scarify.

Si per hæc parum proficitur, ultimum est, incidere satis altis plagiis sub ipsis maxillis supra collum, et in pallato circa uvam, vel eas venas quæ sub lingua sunt; ut per ea vulnera morbus erumpat, CELS.

If from these things but little good arise, the last [remedy] is to make sufficiently deep incisions under the jaws above the neck, and in the palate about the

*la famille des Hirudinées*, 1846) regards them as varieties of the same species, which he calls *Hirudo medicinalis*.

The *Hamopis sanguisuga*, Moq-Taud., or *horse-leech*, was formerly dreaded on account of the supposed dangerous wounds which it was said to make; but it appears from the reports of MM. Huzard fils and Pelletier, confirmed by those of M. Moquin-Tandon, that though it sucks the blood, and punctures the mucous membranes, it cannot perforate the skin of vertebrate animals. Leeches belong to the *Articulata* of Cuvier, class *Annelida*, order *Abranchidea* of the same naturalist.

\* *Systema Chirurgiæ Hodiernæ*, p. 100, Hafu, 1815.

† *Plaga* is used by Celsus to signify an incision.

uvula, or into those veins which are beneath the tongue; that the disease may discharge by these wounds.

Ferrum\* CELS. Scarificatorium (est vel *simplex*, seu unus cultellus, *i. e.* lanceola chirurgica; vel *compositum* e pluribus cultellis capsula comprehensis constans, *i. e.* machina scarificatoria).

A scarificator (it is either *simple*, consisting of one cutting instrument, as the common lancet; or *compound*, containing many cutters in one case, as the cupping scarificator).

Partem morsam excidere.

To cut out the bitten part.

SECT. 3.—*De dentium evulsione, &c.* *Of the Extraction, &c., of Teeth.*

Dolor dentium, CELS. Odon-talgia. Toothache.

Dentes <sup>1</sup>eximere, <sup>2</sup>evellere, <sup>3</sup>excipere, CELS.; <sup>4</sup>extrahere, <sup>5</sup>expelere.

To extract (<sup>1</sup>to take out of; <sup>2</sup>to pluck out; <sup>3</sup>to take out; <sup>4</sup>to draw out; <sup>5</sup>to expel) teeth.

Dentium evulsio, &c.

The extraction of teeth (tooth-drawing).

<sup>1</sup>Gingivas incidere, CELS.: <sup>2</sup>gin-  
givas levibus plagis secare. <sup>1</sup>To cut into the  
gums; <sup>2</sup>to make  
superficial inci-  
sions in the gums  
(i. e. to lance the  
gums).

Si [dens] exesus est, foramen  
vel linamento, vel bene ac-  
commodato plumbo [*vel* auro]  
replendum est, CELS.

If the tooth be de-  
cayed, the cavity  
is to be filled up  
either with lint,  
or lead well  
adapted to it [or  
with gold].

Si vero exesus est dens, festi-  
nare ad eximendum eum, nisi  
res coëgit, non est necesse,  
CELS.

If the tooth be de-  
cayed, it is not  
necessary to be  
hasty in extract-  
ing it, unless cir-  
cumstances de-  
mand it.

Instrumenta dentaria.

Teeth instruments  
(i.e. instruments  
for operation on  
the teeth).

Clavis dentaria [anglicana].

The [English]  
tooth-key instru-  
ment.

Dentiducum, AUREL. Dentar-  
paga, Ὀδοντάγρα.

An instrument for  
drawing teeth.

Forfex, CELS.

Forceps.

Forfeps dentaria communis;  
<sup>2</sup>forceps ad dentes expellen-  
dos; <sup>3</sup>forceps cum rostro cor-  
vino (*vel* <sup>4</sup>rostro psittacino,  
*vel* <sup>5</sup>rostro vulturino, *vel* <sup>6</sup>ros-

Common tooth  
forceps; <sup>2</sup>forceps  
for drawing  
teeth; <sup>3</sup>crow's-  
bill forceps (or

tro gruino), SCULTETUS.

<sup>4</sup>parrot's-bill, or  
<sup>5</sup>vulture's-bill, or  
<sup>6</sup>crane's-bill forceps).

<sup>1</sup>Vectis; <sup>2</sup>vectis trifidus, SCULT. <sup>1</sup>The lever; <sup>2</sup>the trifid lever.

Dentiscalpium, MARTIAL; A toothpick, MARTIAL; also, a

gum-lanceet, SCULT.

SECT. 4.—*De emplastris, &c.* *Of Plasters, &c.*

Emplastrum,\* CELS.

A plaster.

Emplastrum fiat.

Let a plaster be made.

Emplastrum imponere, adhibere, injicere, CELS.; apponere, AUREL.; admovere, applicare.†

Superponi emplastris, PLINY. To be applied on plasters.

<sup>1</sup>Aluta. <sup>2</sup>Linteum; linteolum. <sup>1</sup>Leather. <sup>2</sup>Linen; <sup>3</sup>Linteum carptum; linamentum. <sup>4</sup>Stupa. <sup>5</sup>Gossypium. <sup>6</sup>Pannum; <sup>7</sup>pannum linteum; a small piece of linen. <sup>3</sup>Scraped linen; <sup>7</sup>lint.

\* Celsus (lib. v. cap. 17) points out the circumstances which distinguish *emplastra* from *malagmata* and *pastilli* (called by the Greeks *τροχισκόν*). *Malagmata* were soft vegetable compounds, analogous to our *cataplasms*, applied to the unbroken skin. *Pastilli* and *emplastra* contained some metallic ingredient, and were applied to wounds. The former (*pastilli*) consisted of dry substances united by some non-oleaginous liquid, and were used either by friction or with some soft ingredient. The latter (*emplastra*) contained fusible ingredients, and were simply applied to the part.

† See note \*, p. 19.

<sup>8</sup>pannum cannabinum; <sup>9</sup>pannum gossypinum; <sup>10</sup>pannum lancum. <sup>11</sup>Sericum; taffeta.

<sup>4</sup>Tow. <sup>5</sup>Cotton. <sup>6</sup>Cloth; <sup>7</sup>linen cloth; <sup>8</sup>hempen cloth; <sup>9</sup>cotton cloth; <sup>10</sup>woolen cloth. <sup>11</sup>Silk; taffeta (*a fine, smooth, glossy, silky tissue*).

Emplastrum illinere.

To spread a plaster.

In alutam extendendum indu- cendum.

To be spread upon leather.

Emplastrum in linteolo super- imponendum, CELS.

A plaster [*spread*] on a small piece of linen is to be put over [*it*].

<sup>1</sup>Emplastrum ad exemplar (*vel ad normam*); <sup>2</sup>hujus magnitudinis.

<sup>1</sup>A plaster to pattern; <sup>2</sup>of this size.

<sup>1</sup>Magnitudo hujus chartæ; <sup>2</sup>semi-coronæ nummi.

<sup>1</sup>The size of this paper; <sup>2</sup>of a half-crown piece.

Pollex latus; pollicaris latitudo.

A thumb's breadth

Renovere emplastrum.

To renew the plaster.

Emplastra ad extrahiendum, CELS.; epispastica (*ἐπι- σπαστικά*).†

Plasters for drawing; epispastics.

\* *Ad normam*, according to law, custom, or pattern.

† "What the ancients called *epispastica* were such external applications as only reddened the skin, and, according to the different degree of effect, received different names; the slightest were called *phænigmæ*, the next *sinapismi*, the more active *vesicatori*, and the strongest *caustici*."—Parr, *Med. Dict.*

<sup>1</sup> Vesicatorium.— <sup>2</sup> Tela vesicatoria;* <sup>3</sup> sericum vesicans (French <i>Codex</i> ); taffeta vesicatoria; <sup>4</sup> pannus vesicatorius; <sup>5</sup> charta vesicatoria.	<sup>1</sup> A vesicatory or blister.†— <sup>2</sup> Blistering tissue [cloth]; <sup>3</sup> blistering taffeta; <sup>4</sup> blistering cloth; <sup>5</sup> blistering paper.
Vesicare; quod vesicat.	To raise a blister; that which raises a blister [ <i>i. e.</i> a vesicatory].
Usque ad vesicationem.	Until vesication is produced.
Cicatricem inducere, perducere, CELS.	To promote [the formation of] a cicatrix.
Ulcus diuturnum, CELS.	A long-continued ulcer [as the so-called <i>perpetual blister</i> ].
Fluxum elicere.	To promote the discharge.
Nutrire ulcer, CELS.	To dress an ulcer.
Curare vulnus, CELS.	To heal a wound.
<sup>1</sup> Resolvere vulnus, CELS.; <sup>2</sup> resolvere fascias.	<sup>1</sup> To open the ulcer; <sup>2</sup> to open the dressings.

\* This term is applied to both cloth and paper covered with a preparation of *cantharidin*. It comprehends, therefore, the *papier éprispastique* and *taffetas résicant* of the French.

† The word *blister* signifies both a *vesicating substance* (e. g. *emplastrum cantharidis*) and a *vesicle* or *blob* (*vesicula vel bullæ*). This circumstance, it is presumed, led the writer of a prescription to commit the following gross blunder:—“Applicetur emplastrum *lyttæ thoraci, et servetur apertum usu cerati sabinae*” Query: “What is to be kept open? Answer: The *emplastrum lyttæ*!”

Nutri partem exulceratam unguento sabinæ, ut ulcus diuturnum fiat.

Dress the ulcerated part with savine ointment, that a long-continued ulcer [i.e. *perpetual blister*] may be made.

Promovere detractionem humoris nati ab vesicatorio.

To promote the discharge of fluid produced by the vesicatory.

<sup>1</sup>Inspergere:—<sup>2</sup>super ulcus, CELS.: <sup>3</sup>super emplastrum.

<sup>1</sup>To sprinkle or cast upon;—<sup>2</sup>as on an ulcer,—or <sup>3</sup>on a plaster.

Insperge pulverem antimonii potassio-tartratis super emplastrum picis in alutam extensem.

Sprinkle the powder of the potassium-tartrate of antimony [*emetic tartar*] on the plaster of pitch spread on leather.

Sericum dictum anglicum (*French Codex*).

English court plaster.

SECT. 5.—*De frictione, &c.* *Of Friction, &c.*

<sup>1</sup>Fricate, CIC.: <sup>2</sup>perfricare, CELS.: infrico, PLINY.

<sup>1</sup>To rub; <sup>2</sup>to rub all over: <sup>3</sup>to rub in or upon.

Fricetur corpus lanâ, manibus, vel strigile.

Let the body be rubbed with flannel, with the

hands, or with a flesh-brush.

Caput unguento fricare, CIC. To rub the head with ointment.

Perfricare vehementer, leniter, CELS. To rub violently, gently.

Non alienum est extremas partes oleo et sulphure perfricare, CELS. It is not amiss to rub the extremities with oil and sulphur.

Frictio: <sup>1</sup>vehemens, <sup>2</sup>lenis, <sup>3</sup>multa, <sup>4</sup>modica, <sup>5</sup>longa, CELS. Friction; <sup>1</sup>violent, <sup>2</sup>gentle, <sup>3</sup>plentiful, <sup>4</sup>moderate, <sup>5</sup>long.

Cinerem infriicare, PLINY. To rub in the ash. Infrictionem ei membro adhibere, CELS. To use friction to that limb.

<sup>1</sup>Ungere: <sup>2</sup>inungere: <sup>3</sup>perungere; superinungere, CELS. <sup>1</sup>To rub [as an ointment], to anoint; <sup>2</sup>to anoint or rub in or upon; <sup>3</sup>to anoint or rub all over.

Cerato liquido primum cervicem perungere, CELS. First rub the neck over with liquid cerate.

Post unctionem cibo uti, CELS. After unction to take food.

<sup>1</sup>Linere: <sup>2</sup>illinere: <sup>3</sup>delinere; <sup>4</sup>superillinere, CELS. <sup>1</sup>To besmear [with something thick], <sup>2</sup>to spread in or upon; <sup>3</sup>to rub over with; <sup>4</sup>to spread upon.

Lasere linguam ipsam linere, CELS. To besmear the tongue itself with Laser [*Asafoetida?*].

Idque in linteolum illinere, et fronti agglutinare, CELS. And to spread this on a piece of linen, and apply it to the forehead.

Delinendus hemo est vel gypso, vel argenti spuma, CELS. The patient is to be rubbed over with gypsum or litharge.

Idque si intus est, digito illendum: si extra, super-illatum panniculo imponendum est, CELS. And, if the disorder [i. e. *the haemorrhoid*] be within, it [*the medicine*] is to be applied with the finger,—if without, it is to be applied spread upon a cloth.

Palpare. To stroke gently (*as is done to horses*).

Titillare. To tickle.

<sup>1</sup>Spargere, Cic.: <sup>2</sup>inspergere, CELS.; <sup>3</sup>respergere, CELS. <sup>1</sup>To strew or throw about; <sup>2</sup>to sprinkle in or upon; <sup>3</sup>to besprinkle.

Super eas nitrum inspergere, CELS. To sprinkle nitre [*carbonate of soda?*] upon these.

Inspergatur pauxillum super Let a little be

mamillas.	sprinkled upon the nipples.
Ea membrana acri aceto resper- genda est, CELS.	This membrane is to be besprinkled with sharp vine- gar.

SECT. 6.—*De tonsurâ, &c.*      *Of Shaving, &c.*

Capilli,* CELS.; capillamen- tum, PLINY; capillitium, head.	The hair of the head.
APULEIUS: crines.†	
Pili, CELS.	The hairs of other parts.
Barba, CELS.	The beard.
Radere; <sup>3</sup> deradere, CELS.; abradere, PLINY; <sup>3</sup> circum- radere, CELS.	<sup>1</sup> To shave; <sup>2</sup> to shave off; <sup>3</sup> to shave round or scrape about.
Caput radere, CELS.	To shave the head.
Omnia, derasa ante, si capillis conteguntur, per medium oportet incidere, CELS.	It is proper to cut all, previously shaven, if they

\* *Capillus*, quasi *capitis pilus*, is sometimes employed by Latin authors to signif. the hair generally. “*Cutibusque cum capillo pro mantelibus ante pectora uti.*” (Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* lib. vii cap. 2.) “To weare the scalpes, haire and all, instead of mandellions or stomachers before their breasts.”—Holland’s Translation.)

† *Crinis* (from *κρίνω*, discerno) is said of the hair when set in order or plaited (Dumesnil, *Latin Synonyms*. Transl. by Rev J. M. Gosset).—*Crines* signifies rather the ringlets and locks of a woman, than simply and generally the hair: it is, of course, less applicable to medical subjects.—*Cincinnus* (from *κικίννος*) is a *curl of hair*.—*Cæsaries* (from *cædo*) is particularly said of a man’s head of hair, because women’s heads of hair never were cut.—*Coma* (from *κόμη*) signifies a head of hair either dressed or not.

	be covered with hairs, through the middle.
Dens circumradi debet, CELS.	The tooth ought to be scraped all round.
Barba abraditur, praeterquam in superiore labro, PLINY.	The beard is shaven off except on the upper lip.
Tondere; attondere, CELS.	To shear, clip close, or cut short.
Ad eutem tonderi, CELS.	The hair to be clipped close to the skin.
Caput attonsum habere, CELS.	To keep the [hair of the] head clipped close.
Novacula, CELS.	A razor.

SECT. 7.—*De fonticulis, setaceis, acupuncturâ, &c.* *Of Issues, Setons, the Acupuncture, &c.*

Fonticulus* purulentus.	An issue.
Fonticulus excitetur incisione (vel ferro, vel vesicatorio, vel medicamento caustico, vel cauterio, vel ferro ignito).	Let an issue be produced by incision (by the lancet, by a vesicator, by caustic, or by the cautery).
Fiat fonticulus purulentus in	Let an issue be

\* *Fonticulus*, dim. of *fons*. A little fountain.

interstitiis muscularum brachii; ope ferri vel caustici.

made between [*i. e.* in the interstices of] the muscles of the arm; by the lancet or caustic.

Fiat fonticulus in muscularum duorum interstítio ad prohibendum dolorem quo impeditur facilis motus.

Let an issue be made between [*i. e.* in the interstices of] two muscles, to avoid pain, which would impede easy motion.

Sit fonticulus inter musculum Sartorium et Vastum internum (*vel* inter principia musculi Gastrocnemii, *vel* interstitio musculi Deltoidis et Bicipitis).

Let an issue be made between the Sartorius and Vastus internus muscles (*or* between the heads of the Gastrocnemius, or between [*i. e.* in the interstice] of the Deltoid and Biceps muscles):

Fascia pro fonticulis in brachio . . . (*vel* femore, *vel* surâ)

A bandage for issues in the arm (thigh, *or* calf).

Setaceum.\*

A seton.

Acus; acus ferrea, CELS.

A needle; an iron needle.

\* From *seta*, a bristle, or horse-hair; because horse-hairs were first used to keep open the wound.

Acus pro setaceo.	A seton-needle.
Inseratur setaceum nuchaë capitis.	Let a seton be inserted in the nape of the neck.
Acu idoneâ serici fasciculum ducente perforetur cutis colli posterioris partis, serico in vulnere relieto: ut fiat diuturna suppuration. Quoties pus effundi cessaverit ( <i>vel</i> hâc deficiente) illimatur serum unguento Sabinae.	Let the skin at the back part of the neck be perforated by a proper needle carrying a skein of silk; the silk being left within the wound to excite a constant discharge of pus. Whenever the pus ceases to be discharged ( <i>or</i> when the pus is deficient <i>in quantity</i> ), let the silk be anointed with Savine ointment.
Acus admoveare, CELS.	To apply a needle.
Acu <sup>1</sup> apprehendere, <sup>2</sup> transuere, <sup>3</sup> trajicere, CELS.	To <sup>1</sup> take hold of, <sup>2</sup> sew through, <sup>3</sup> traverse—with a needle.
Cutem carentibus ferramentis exulcerare, CELS.	To make ulcers in the skin by hot irons [ <i>i.e.</i> by the actual cautery].
Non, ut primum fieri potest, ulcerâ sanare, CELS.	Not to heal the ulcers as soon as possible.

Tum, qua notæ sunt, cutis, acu  
filum ducente transuitur,  
ejusque fili capita inter se  
deligantur, quotidieque id  
movetur, donec circa for-  
amina cicatriculæ fiant, CELS.

Then, where the  
marks are, the  
skin is pierced  
by a needle car-  
rying a thread,  
and the two ends  
of this thread are  
tied together,  
and *the thread* is  
moved daily un-  
til small cic-  
atrices are formed  
about the orifi-  
ces.

Eumque acu trahicere linum  
trahente, CELS.

And to traverse it  
by a needle draw-  
ing a thread *after*  
*it*.

Ad imum acu trajecta duo lina  
ducente, CELS.

Traversed at the  
bottom by a  
needle carrying  
two threads.

Acupunctura.\*

The acupuncture.

## SECT. 8.—*De electricitate, &c. Of Electricity, &c.*

<sup>1</sup>Electrogenium; <sup>2</sup>electricitas; <sup>1</sup>Electrogen (*the*  
<sup>3</sup>aura electrica; <sup>4</sup>fluida elec- *principle* or

\* *Acupunctura*; from *acus*, a needle, and *pungo*, I prick.

† Nearly all the words in this section are of modern origin, and necessarily so; for, with few exceptions, electrical phenomena are of modern discovery, and the language of the ancients is incompetent to express them. The Greeks and Romans were acquainted with the attractive power which amber acquired by being rubbed; and, as the Greeks called amber ἡλεκτρον, and the Latins *electrum*, Dr. Gilbert (in his *Tractatus de Magne*, Lond 1600) called all bodies which manifested a similar attractive

*trica*; <sup>5</sup>*virtus festucarum trahax*. [This last phrase occurs in some Latin Dictionaries.]

*cause of electrical phenomena*); <sup>2</sup>*electricity* [*the cause of electrical phenomena*], <sup>3</sup>*the electric aura*: <sup>4</sup>*the electric fluid*; <sup>5</sup>*the force attracting straws*.

<sup>1</sup>*Trahere in se* (*said by PLINY of the action on straws, &c. of amber, when rubbed*); <sup>2</sup>*rapere ad se* (*said by the same author of the action of the Lyneurium* [*Tourmaline?*] *on straws and metallic plates*).

<sup>1</sup>*Torpere*; <sup>2</sup>*torpescere*; <sup>3</sup>*obtorpere* (*PLINY uses all these three verbs to signify the numbing effect of the electric discharge of the torpedo*).

*Electrisatio*: *electrification*.

To attract [*electrically*]: <sup>1</sup>*to draw to or towards*; <sup>2</sup>*to take suddenly, to catch at*.

<sup>1</sup>*To be numbed or benumbed*; <sup>2</sup>*to grow torpid or benumbed*; <sup>3</sup>*to grow numb*.

*Electrisation* (*the act of electrifying*).

power, *electrics*. The word *electricity* was soon after introduced to indicate the power which electrics thus evinced. It occurs in the writings both of Sir Thomas Browne (*Inquiries into Vulgar and Common Errors*, Lond. 1646) and the Hon. Robert Boyle (*Experiments and Notes about the Mechanical Origin or Production of Electricity*, 1676). It was used in a Latin form (*electricitas*) by Euler (*Disquisitio de causa physica electricitatis*, Petropoli [1755]; by Aepinus (*Tentamen theoriae electricitatis et magnetismi*, Petropoli [1751]); by Beccaria (*Experimenta atque observationes quibus electricitas rindex late constituitur atque explicatur*, Augustæ Taurinorum [1765], and by many other writers of the last century. The word *electrisatio* was employed in the last century by Behadsch (*Dissertatio de utilitate electricationis in arte medica*, Prague [1751]).

Electricitas positiva; negativa.	Electricity positive; negative.
Electricitas fritione ( <i>vitri, sulphuris, corporum resinosorum, &amp;c.</i> ) obtenta.	Electricity obtained by friction (of glass, sulphur, resinous bodies, &c.); friction electricity.
Machina electrica.	An electric machine.
Machina electrica cylindrica; cylindro vitreo instructa; domina Nairnei.	A cylindrical electrical machine; made with a glass cylinder; Mr. Nairne's.
Machina electrica discoidea; disco vitreo polito instructa; domini Cuthbertsoni.*	A plate electrical machine made with a polished glass plate (disk); Mr. Cuthbertson's.

<sup>1</sup>Conductor (*electricus*); <sup>2</sup>primary; <sup>3</sup>imperfection (*e. g.* (*electrical*);

\* When vegetable species are named after individuals, the rule of construction among botanists is this: If the individual is the discoverer of the plant or the describer of it, the specific name is then to be the genitive singular; as *Caprifolium Donglasii*, *Carex Menziesii*; *Messrs. Douglas* and *Menzies* having been the discoverers of these species. But if the name is merely given in compliment, without reference to either of those circumstances, the name is then rendered in an adjective form, with the termination *anus a, om*; as *Pinus Lambertiana*, in compliment to Mr. *Lambert*. (See Lindley's *Introduction to Botany*.) The same rule may be conveniently extended to cases like those in the text; and instead, therefore, of calling respectively Mr. *Nairne's* and Mr. *Cuthbertson's* *machina electrica Nairniana*, and *machina electrica Cuthbertsonia*, I have preferred to adopt the rule followed by botanists.

<i>filum cannabinum madidum);</i>	<sup>2</sup> prime <sup>3</sup> imper- fect (for exam- ple, a moistened hempen thread);
<sup>4</sup> flexilis; <sup>5</sup> mobilis.	<sup>4</sup> flexible (pliant); <sup>5</sup> moveable.
<sup>1</sup> Director ( <i>electricus</i> ); <sup>2</sup> articu- latus; <sup>3</sup> insulatus; <sup>4</sup> metallicus manubrio vitro adfixus et in globum terminatus.	<sup>1</sup> The director ( <i>elec- trical</i> ); <sup>2</sup> jointed (articulated); <sup>3</sup> insulated; <sup>4</sup> me- tallic with a glass handle and terminated by a ball.
Lagena ( <i>seu phiala</i> ) Lugdu- nensis.*	The Leyden phial or jar.
<sup>1</sup> Scabellum insulatum; <sup>2</sup> sella insulata.	<sup>1</sup> The insulated stool; <sup>2</sup> the insu- lated chair.
Electrometrum ( <i>domini Lanei.</i> )	The electrometer ( <i>Mr. Lane's</i> ).
Acus metallica; lignea.	A point, metallic, ligneous ( <i>wood- en</i> ).
Catena metallica ( <i>tenuis</i> ).	Metallic chain ( <i>slender or fine</i> ).
Netum† metallicum; filum me- tallicum.	Metallic wire.
Aura electrica.	The electric aura.
<sup>1</sup> Scintilla electrica; <sup>2</sup> scintillula	<sup>1</sup> An electric spark;

\* An electrical battery (a combination of Leyden jars so ar-  
ranged that they may be charged or discharged at once as a sin-  
gle jar) is called by Gehler, "Suggestus phialis Leidensibus  
pluribus una explodentibus" (*Physikalisches Wörterbuch*).

† From *neo*, to spin.

electrica; <sup>3</sup> pollices duo vel tres longitudine aequans.	<sup>2</sup> a small electric spark; <sup>3</sup> equalling two or three inches in length.
<sup>1</sup> Ictus <sup>*</sup> electricus; <sup>2</sup> commotio electrica; <sup>3</sup> concussio elec- trica; <sup>4</sup> explosio electrica.	<sup>1</sup> The electric shock; <sup>2</sup> electric commotion; <sup>3</sup> electric concus- sion; <sup>4</sup> electric explosion.
Frictio† electrica.	Electric friction.
Balneum‡ electricum.	The electric bath.
Electricitate per scintillas [vel per ictus] afficere.	To electrify [ <i>to af- fect or influence with electricity</i> ] by sparks [or by shocks].
Scintillas elicere, educere.	To draw sparks ( <i>from the body</i> ).
Scintillas admovere.	To give (or commu- nicate) sparks.
Electricitas voltaica (galvanica vel animalis]. Voltaic (galvanic animalis]. Voltaismus; or animal) elec-	Voltaic (galvanic animalis]. Voltaismus; or animal) elec-

\* *Ictus*, a stroke or blow. *Ictus fulminis*, CICERO, a stroke of lightning; *ictus fulmineus*, HORACE, the lightning stroke.

† *Frictio electrica*, CALLISEN. The term *electric friction* has been applied to a mode of electrifying which consists in drawing sparks from the patient through a piece of flannel. (See Cavallo, *Complete Treatise on Electricity*, vol. ii. p. 136, 3d ed.).

‡ The correct meaning of the word *balneum* will be explained hereafter (see *Sect. xi. De balneis*). The term *balneum electricum* is used by CALLISEN and others. It is applied to the simple communication established between an individual and the excited prime conductor of an electric machine, by means of a chain, or other metallic communication. The individual is generally seated on an insulated stool (*scabellum insulatum*). Rostan (*Dictionnaire de Médecine*), however, states that the individual may, or may not, be insulated.

Galvanismus. (*Electricitas metallica; irritamentum metallicum!?*)

tricity, Voltaism or Galvanism. *Metallic electricity*, i. e. *electricity of metals, or the metallic incitor!?*)

Aura voltaica (*vel galvanica*).

Voltaic (or galvanie) aura.

Canalicus voltaicus (*vel galvanicus*).

Voltaic (or galvanie) trough.

Columna voltaica.

The voltaic pile.

<sup>1</sup>Machina electro-magnetica; <sup>2</sup>machina magneto-electrica.

<sup>1</sup>An electro-magnetic machine; <sup>2</sup>a magneto-electric machine.

Electrostixis; electro-punctura. The electro-puncture.

<sup>1</sup>Polus; electrodus; <sup>2</sup>polus positivus; cathodus; <sup>3</sup>polus negativus; anodus.‡

<sup>1</sup>The pole or electrode; <sup>2</sup>the positive pole or cathode; <sup>3</sup>the negative pole or anode.

<sup>‡</sup> The term *electrode*, which has been latinized *electrodus*, was proposed by Faraday as a substitute for the word *pole*. It is derived from the Greek words *ηλεκτρον* and *οδός, a way*. The term is objectionable on the ground of its prior use in another sense. Hippocrates (p. 1135, ed. Fors.) uses the word *ηλεκτρωνις*, from *ηλεκτρον*, *amber*, and *ειδος, (external appearance.)* in the sense of *amber-like*, in reference to the stools, which he describes as *resembling amber in their external appearance*. The word *electrode* also occurs in Callisen's *Lexicum Medicum* (Lipsie, 1713), and is said to signify "succino similis."

<sup>†</sup> *Cathode*, from *κατά, downwards*, and *οδός, a way*: the way which the sun sets.

<sup>‡</sup> *Anode*, from *ανω, upwards*, and *οδός, a way*: the way which the sun rises.

Excitetur commotio electrica per explosionem lagenæ Lugdunensis. Let the electric commotion (shock) be produced by the explosion (i. e. *discharge*) of a Leyden phial.

Administrare frictionem electricam ad hominem insulatum cum conductore primario communicantem. To administer electric friction to a patient insulated and in communication with the prime conductor.

Elicantur scintillæ electricæ ex orbitis oculorum, temporibusque, per horæ sextam partem, alternis diebus. Let electric sparks be drawn from the orbits of the eyes and the temples, for the sixth part of an hour, every other day.

Iterum aura electrica coxae dolori admoveatur. Again let the electric aura be applied to the painful hip.

Fiant ictus electrici per regionem uteri. Let electric shocks be passed through the region of the uterus.

Auram galvanicam trahere, educere. To galvanize.

<sup>1</sup>Magnes, PLINY: <sup>2</sup>magnes lapis, <sup>1</sup>A magnet; <sup>2</sup>a PLINY; magnes naturalis; loadstone; a natural magnet; <sup>3</sup>magnes artificialis; magnes arte paratus. <sup>3</sup>an artificial magnet.

Polus septentrionalis, meridionalis.	Pole, northern, southern.
Magneticus, CLAUDIANUS.	Magnetic (of, or belonging to, a magnet or load-stone).
Magnetes artificiales plures contigui, juxta polos inimicos dispositi, aut linteo seu serico obducti, collaribus, cingulis, brachialibus inclusi.	Magnetic collars, girdles, bracelets (several artificial magnets with their opposite poles in contact, covered with linen or silk, and inclosed in collars, girdles, or bracelets.)
Laminæ magneticæ.	Magnetic plates (magnetised [steel] plates).
Magnetismus. <i>Magnetismus mineralis.</i> *	Magnetism. Mineral magnetism.

SECT. 9.—*De resolutione ventris, &c.* *Of Purying, &c.*

Dejectiones;† dejectiones alvi; The stools or exstercus; alvus;‡ quod excrements; or

\* The term *mineral magnetism* has been absurdly used in order to distinguish magnetism from what is vulgarly termed *animal magnetism*. (See *Der mineralische Magnetismus und seine Anwendung in der Heilkunst*, von C. A. Becker, M.D., Mühlhausen, 1829.)

† From *de*, downwards, and *jacio*, I cast.

‡ *Alvus*, i. tum and sometimes mase. It signifies the belly, the bowels, and also the stools.

cernitur; quod descendit.  
CELS.—*Sedes*.\* *Fæces*.†

Fimis *et* finum.

<sup>1</sup>Alvus *cita*; <sup>2</sup>alvus *soluta*; <sup>3</sup>alvus *fusa*; <sup>4</sup>alvus *fluens*; <sup>5</sup>alvus *liquida*, CELS.—<sup>6</sup>Alvus *fluida*.—<sup>7</sup>Resolutio *alvi*, CELS.  
<sup>8</sup>Venter *fusus*; <sup>9</sup>venter *liquidus*, CELS.—<sup>10</sup>Ventris *fluor*, CELS.—<sup>11</sup>Ventris *resolutio*, CELS.—<sup>12</sup>Ventris *fluxiones*; <sup>13</sup>solutions, PLINY.—<sup>13</sup>Dejectiones *crebrae*.—<sup>15</sup>Catharsis.‡—<sup>16</sup>Diarrhoea.—<sup>17</sup>Coprophoria.§

dure; alvine evacuations.

Dung or ordure of man, birds, cattle, &c.

Frequent, loose, or liquid stools.—Purging; looseness.—<sup>(1)</sup>Belly [or stools] quickly moved, <sup>2</sup>loosened; <sup>3</sup>relaxed; <sup>4</sup>loose or flowing; <sup>5</sup>liquid; <sup>6</sup>fluid; <sup>7</sup>looseness of. <sup>8</sup>Belly relaxed or loose; <sup>9</sup>liquid; <sup>10</sup>flux of; <sup>11</sup>looseness of; <sup>12</sup>alvine flux; <sup>13</sup>alvine looseness; <sup>14</sup>frequent dejections; <sup>15</sup>p u r g i n g;

\* *Sedes* means, literally, a seat; in an extended sense, the fundament. It is also applied to that which comes from the fundament, or, in other words, an evaenuation.—*Pharmaceutical Guide*.

† *Fæces*, the nom. pl. from *fæc*, *acis*, f. a noun wanting the gen. p. “We meet with *Fæces vini*, *Fæces aceti*, &c. in classical authors, but nowhere *Fæces hominis*: the word in this sense is altogether unnecessary and improper.”—*Horæ Subsecivæ*

‡ *Catharsis* is not found in Latin dictionaries. It is a Greek word (*καθαρίσις*: from *καθαίρω*, *purgō*) adopted by Latin writers, and means a purging. It is thus declined:

<i>N.</i> <i>Catharsis</i> .	<i>D.</i> <i>Catharsi</i> .	<i>V.</i> <i>Catharsi</i> .
<i>G.</i> <i>Catharseos</i> .	<i>A.</i> <i>Catharsin</i> .	<i>Ab.</i> <i>Catharsi</i> .

§ *Coprophoria* idem quod *Purgatio*, ex *κόπωσ*, *stercus*, et *φορέω*, *fero*, *gesto*.—Blancard, *Lexic. Medicum*.

<sup>1</sup>Alvus dura; <sup>2</sup>alvus suppressa; <sup>3</sup>alvus adstricta; <sup>4</sup>alvus contracta; <sup>5</sup>alvus compressa, CELS.—<sup>6</sup>Alvus tenax; <sup>7</sup>alvus compacta; <sup>8</sup>alvus constipata. <sup>9</sup>Venter astrictus; <sup>10</sup>venter contractus; <sup>11</sup>venter suppressus, CELS.—<sup>12</sup>Ubi non descendit alvus; <sup>13</sup>venter [rel alvus] nihil reddit, CELS.—<sup>14</sup>Obstipatio. — <sup>15</sup>Constipatio, alvi.

<sup>16</sup>looseness; <sup>17</sup>purgation). Bound, constipated, or confined bowels (or belly). Constipation. (<sup>1</sup>Belly [or stools] hard; <sup>2</sup>suppressed; <sup>3</sup>bound; <sup>4</sup>contracted; <sup>5</sup>compressed or costive; <sup>6</sup>retained; <sup>7</sup>compact; <sup>8</sup>constipated. <sup>9</sup>Belly bound; <sup>10</sup>contracted; <sup>11</sup>suppressed; <sup>12</sup>when one does not go to stool; <sup>13</sup>the belly produces nothing; <sup>14</sup>obstipation; <sup>15</sup>constipation (of the belly).)

Alvum <sup>1</sup>solvere, <sup>2</sup>move, <sup>3</sup>liquare, CELS.; <sup>4</sup>mollire, emollire, <sup>5</sup>elicere, <sup>6</sup>evacuare, <sup>7</sup>exinanire, <sup>8</sup>trahere, <sup>9</sup>purgare, <sup>10</sup>cire, PLINY; <sup>11</sup>dejicere, CATO.—<sup>12</sup>Purgatione alvum solicitare, CELS.—Ventrem <sup>13</sup>exinanire, <sup>14</sup>mollire, <sup>15</sup>liquare, <sup>16</sup>solvere, <sup>17</sup>resolvere, CELS.—<sup>18</sup>Sedes promovere.

To act on, or open, or loosen the bowels. To purg e. (<sup>1</sup>To loosen; <sup>2</sup>move; <sup>3</sup>make liquid; <sup>4</sup>soften; <sup>5</sup>elicit; <sup>6</sup>evacuate; <sup>7</sup>empty; <sup>8</sup>draw or lead; <sup>9</sup>purg e;

<sup>10</sup>to move or provoke; <sup>11</sup>deject or cast down—belly or stools; <sup>12</sup>to solicit the belly [or stools] by purgation; <sup>13</sup>to empty; <sup>14</sup>to soften; <sup>15</sup>make liquid; <sup>16</sup>loosen; <sup>17</sup>unloosen the belly; <sup>18</sup>to promote stools.)

<sup>1</sup>Alvum ducere, subducere, CELS.

<sup>2</sup>Alvi ductio, CELS.—<sup>3</sup>Alvi ductione uti, CELS.

<sup>1</sup>To act on the bowels by clyster.—

<sup>2</sup>The action on the bowels by clyster.—<sup>3</sup>To use clysters.

Alvum <sup>1</sup>astringere, <sup>2</sup>comprimente, <sup>3</sup>contrahere, <sup>4</sup>supprimere, CELS.; <sup>5</sup>sistere, <sup>6</sup>cohibere, PLINY.—<sup>7</sup>Ventrem firmare, CELS.

To bind or astringe the bowels.—To constipate.—<sup>1</sup>To bind; <sup>2</sup>constipate; <sup>3</sup>contract; <sup>4</sup>suppress; <sup>5</sup>stop; <sup>6</sup>restrain bowels or stools; <sup>7</sup>to bind the belly.

<sup>1</sup>Quod solicitat (*vel* movet, *vel* purgat, &c.) alvum.—<sup>2</sup>Purgans.—<sup>3</sup>Laxans.—<sup>4</sup>Catharticum.\*—<sup>5</sup>Hydragogum.†—

<sup>1</sup>Any thing which opens the bowels.—<sup>2</sup>A purgative.—<sup>3</sup>A laxa-

\* *Kaθιρτικά*: from *καθαιρώ*, to purge.

† From *υδωρ*, water, and *ἄγω*, to bring away.

<sup>6</sup>Drasticum.\*—<sup>7</sup>Eccoproticū.†

tive.—<sup>4</sup>A cathartic.—<sup>5</sup>A hydragogue.—<sup>6</sup>A drastic.—<sup>7</sup>A n. eccoprotic.

Post alvi longam resolutionem, CELS.

After long purging.

Frequens dejiciendi (*rel* desi-  
dendi) cupiditas, CELS.

Frequent desire to  
go to stool.

Post alvum exoneratam.

After the bowel is  
unloaded (*i. e.*  
after an eva-  
cuation).

Post singulas liquidas dejec-  
tiones; post unamquamque  
sedem mollem.

After every loose  
stool (*or* liquid  
evacuation).

Urgentibus terminibus.

The gripings being  
urgent (violent).

<sup>1</sup>Ad plenam alvi solutionem.—

<sup>1</sup>To (*or* until) a full

<sup>2</sup>Ad alvum officii immemorem  
excitandam.—<sup>3</sup>Nisi alvus sit  
interea copiosè soluta.

(*or* free) eva-  
cuation of the bow-  
els.—<sup>2</sup>To excite

the bowel un-  
mindful of its  
office (*i. e.* to ex-  
cite the consti-  
pated bowels).—  
<sup>3</sup>Unless the bow-  
els have been co-  
piously relieved

in the meantime.

\* From *δράω*, to do, or to be active.

† From *ἐκ*, out, and *κόπρος*, excrement. *Eccoprotics* are medi-  
cines which expel faecal matter.

Donec alvus dejeccerit; donec Until the bowels  
 alvus (<sup>1</sup>probè *vel* benè) re- are opened;  
 sponderit; donec venter (<sup>2</sup>ritè) solutus fuerit; donec (<sup>1</sup>well; <sup>2</sup>roughly; <sup>3</sup>sufficiently; <sup>4</sup>freely; <sup>5</sup>three or four  
 alvus (<sup>3</sup>commodè) purgetur; times).  
 donec (<sup>4</sup>amplè) purgaverit;  
 donec sedes (<sup>5</sup>tres vel quatuor) deponentur.

Clyisma; enema; lavamentum A clyster; a lave-  
 intestinorum. ment.

Suppositorium. A suppository.\*

SECT. 10.—*De vomitu; de sudore; de sternutamento, &c.* *Of Vomiting; of Sweat; of Sneezing, &c.*

Nausea, CELS. Sickness; nausea.

Vomitus, CELS.; vomitio, PLINY. Vomiting.

Quod excitat vomitum; vomitorium; emeticum. That which excites vomiting; a vomitory; an emetic.

Vomere, evomere, CELS.

To vomit or cast up the contents of the stomach.

Vomitum <sup>1</sup>elicere, <sup>2</sup>excitare, <sup>3</sup>move, CELS.; <sup>4</sup>creare, <sup>5</sup>con- citare, <sup>6</sup>facere, PLINY; <sup>7</sup>pro- ritare.

To produce vomiting. (<sup>1</sup>To elicit; <sup>2</sup>excite; <sup>3</sup>move or provoke; <sup>4</sup>create or occasion; <sup>5</sup>stir up or excite; <sup>6</sup>make; <sup>7</sup>provoke vomiting.

\* The term *suppository* is applied to a solid substance placed in the rectum, there to remain and gradually dissolve.

Vomitum suppressere, CELS.; To suppress or allay vomiting.

<sup>1</sup>Donec evomuerit; <sup>2</sup>donec probè vomat; <sup>3</sup>si supervenerit vomitus; <sup>4</sup>vomitione urgente; <sup>5</sup>ad vomitum sedandum, compescendum; <sup>6</sup>donec sedantur vomitiones.

<sup>1</sup>Until the patient may have vomited; <sup>2</sup>until he may well vomit; <sup>3</sup>if vomiting should supervene; <sup>4</sup>the vomiting being troublesome; <sup>5</sup>to allay vomiting; <sup>6</sup>until the vomitings are allayed.

Inject in venam brachii grana sex tartari emetic soluta in aquæ uncia dimidiâ.\*

Inject six grains of emetic tartar, dissolved in half an ounce of water, into a vein of the arm.

Sanguinem vomere, CELS. To vomit blood.

Post vomitum, si stomachus infirmus est, paulum cibi, sed hujus id mei, gustandum, et aquæ frigidæ cyathi tres bibendi sunt; nisi tamen vomitus fauces exasperavit, CELS.

If the stomach is weak after vomiting, a little food is to be taken, but of a proper kind, and three cups of cold water are to be drunk; but only if the vomit-

\* The injection of a solution of emetic tartar into the veins has been successfully employed to excite vomiting in several cases of choking from the lodgment of pieces of meat in the oesophagus. (See Dr. Pereira's *Elements of Materia Medica*, vol. i. p. 699, 3d edition.)

ing has irritated  
the fauces.

<sup>1</sup>Sudor; sudores, CELS.—<sup>2</sup>Mul-  
tus sudor; <sup>3</sup>frigidus sudor, <sup>2</sup>Much sweat;  
CELS. <sup>3</sup>cold sweat.

Sudorem movere, elicere, CELS.; To promote sweat.  
ciere, PLINY.—Sudores evo-  
care, facere, PLINY: exudare,  
præstare, promovere.

Sudare, CELS.—Sudare mul- To sweat; to sweat  
tum, CELS. much.

Sudorem prohibere, CELS.; sis- To stop or check  
tere, sedare, PLINY; com- sweat.  
pescere.

Sudatio; sudationes siccæ, CELS. Sudation: a sweat-  
ing; also a sweat-  
ing place.—Dry  
sweating places.

Usque ad sudorem, CELS.; donec Until sweat [*is pro-  
duced*].  
sudor prodeat.

Diaphoresis,\* AUREL. A diaphoresis or  
perspiration.

Quod elicit sudores; sudatori- That which excites  
um; sudorificum; diapho- sweats; a suda-  
reticum tory; a sudorific;  
a diaphoretic.

Sternutamentum, CELS.—Ster- Sneezing.  
nutatio, APUL.

Sternutamenta excitare, mo- To excite sneez-  
vere, evocare, CELS.; facere, ings.  
PLINY: concitare, proritare,  
SCRIB. LARG.

\* From διαφόρησις.—Diaphoresis is declined like *catharsis* (see p. 43).

Quod movet sternutamenta; That which excites sternutamentum;\* sternutatorium; erratum;† ptarmicum.†

Sternutamenta albo veratro con-  
jecto in nares excitantur, CELS.

Ducere naribus ut sternutamen-  
tum excitetur.

Hæc per calatum scriptorium, naribus sufflentur, SCRIB.  
LARG.

Aliquantillum naribus insuf-  
fletur.

Urinam movere, citare, CELS.; concitare, excitare, ciere, pellere, impellere, solvere, PLINY.

Urinam supprimere; tardare, CELS.

Urinam reddere, CELS.; facere, PLINY.

That which excites sneezing; a sternutatory: an er-rhine; a ptarmic.

Sneezings are excited by putting into the nose white hellebore.

To snuff or draw [it] up the nostrils that sneezing may be excited.

These may be blown into the nostrils by a writing pen.

Let a little be blown into the nostrils.

To promote, increase, or provoke the flow of urine.

To suppress, to check the flow of urine.

To pass the urine: to make water.

\* In the following passage, Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* lib. xxv. cap. 109, ed. Valp.) employs *sternut'mentum* to indicate a sternutatory:—"Eadem secca concisa, sternutamentum est." Some critics, however, read "cicit" others "facit," for "est;" and then *sternutamentum* signifies *sneezing*.

† "Ἐπεπον; from ἐπ, in, and πν, the nose."

‡ From πταιψω, I sneeze.

Urinæ crebra cupiditas sed magna difficultas, CELS.	Frequent inclination to make water, but great difficulty in doing so.
Quod movet urinam; diureticum.*	That which excites a flow of urine; a diuretic.
Urinam manu emolire, CELS.	To discharge the urine by the hand [i. e. <i>by an operation</i> ].
Catheter.†—Fistula, CELS.—Fistula urinaria.	A catheter.—A pipe [ <i>for drawing off the urine</i> ].
Explorare vesicam.	To examine [e. g. <i>to sound</i> ] the bladder.
Extrahere ( <i>vel</i> educere, <i>vel</i> elicere) urinam ope catheteris.	To draw off the urine by the aid of a catheter.
Menstrua ciere, pellere, solvere, PLINY: evocare, movere, elicere, excitare.	To promote or bring on the menstrual discharge.
Quod evocat menstrua; emmenagogum.‡	That which brings on the menses: an emmenagogue.
In feminam benè respondentis.	In [or to] a woman

\* Διουρητικός: from διά, *through*; οὐρον, *the urine*; and πέω, *I flow*.

† *Catheter*, *ēris*, m. From καθετήρ, Galen.

‡ From ἐμμηνα, *the menstrual discharge*, and ἀγω, *I propel or bring away*.

bus menstruis, CELS.	whose menses are regular.
Menstrua suppressa, CELS.	The menses being suppressed.
Menstrua non feruntur; non proveniunt, CELS.	The menses are stopped.

SECT. 11.—*De vermibus.* *Of Worms.*

Vermes\* dejicere, expellere, eli- To expel worms.  
cere.

\* The following is a tabular arrangement of the internal parasites of the human body disposed "in the classes to which they appear respectively to belong, according to their organization" (Owen, art Entozoa. *Cyclop. Anat. and Physiology*).

## ENTOZOA HOMINIS.

Classis PSYCHODIARI—Bory St. Vincent.

1. *Aecephalocystis endogena*, Puff-box Hydatid. In the liver, cavity of the abdomen, &c.
2. *Echinococcus hominis*, Living Hydatid. Liver, spleen, omentum.

Classis POLYGASTRICA—Ehrenberg.

3. *Animalcula Echinococci*, Animalcule of the Echinococcus. Liver, &c contained within the echinococcus.

Classis PROTELMINTHA.

4. *Cercario seminis*, Zoosperm, Spermatozoon, Seminal animalcule. In the semen.
5. *Trichina spiralis*. In the voluntary muscles.

Classis STERELMINTHA.

6. *Cysticercus cellulosa*. In the muscles, cerebrum, and eye.
7. *Taenia solium*. Long-jointed tapeworm, or common tapeworm. In the small intestines.
8. *Bothriocephalus latus*, Broad tapeworm. Small intestine.
9. *Polystoma pinguicola*. In the ovaries.
10. *Distoma hepaticum*, Liver-fluke. In the gall-bladder.

Classis COELLMINTHA.

11. *Filaria Medinensis*, Guinea-worm. In the cellular tissue.
12. *Filaria oculi*. In the crystalline lens.
13. *Filaria bronchialis*. In the bronchial glands.
14. *Trichocephalus dispar*, Long thread-worm. In the cæcum and colon.
15. *Spiraptera hominis*. In the urinary bladder.
16. *Strongylus gigas*. Kidney.

Lumbricus latus; lumbricus teres, CELS.	The tapeworm ( <i>Tornia solium</i> ); the round worm.
Quod expellit vermes; anhel- minticum;* helminthagog- um; vermifugum.	That which expels worms; an anthelmintic or vermifuge.

SECT. 12.—*De balneis; de fo- mentis, &c.* *Of Baths.—Of Fomentations, &c.*

Balneum,† CELS.; Balineum.	<sup>1</sup> A bath [ <i>private</i> ].
<sup>2</sup> Balnæ; Balinæ.— <sup>3</sup> Balneum medicatum.	<sup>2</sup> Baths [ <i>public</i> ]. <sup>3</sup> A medicated bath.
Balneum fervens ( <i>seu</i> servi- dum), calidum, tepidum.‡	The hot, warm, and tepid bath [ <i>arti- ficial</i> ].
Tepidarium, CELS.	A tepid bath.

17. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, Long round-worm. In the small intestine.

18. *Ascaris vermicularis*, Maw-worm or thread-worm. In the rectum.

\* From ἀντί, against; and, ἄλμας a worm

† *Balneum* and *balineum* were used for the water-bath, which every master of a family had in his house; *balnea* and *balineæ*, for public bathing-places. All referred to baths artificially heated. "The cold bath and shower bath, therefore, and, in pharmacy, the sand bath, water bath, &c., require a very different form of expression"—*Hora Subsec.*

‡ The temperature of the different kinds of baths is as follows:

	Deg. Fahr.
1. Very cold.....	from 33 to.....50
2. Cold.....	50.....55 { 65
3. Cool.....	65.....70 { 85
4. Tepid.....	85.....90 { 92
5. Warm.....	92.....98
6. Hot.....	98.....the highest degree of heat the pa- tient can bear, perhaps.....110 or 112

Thermae.\*

Hot baths [natural].

¹ Lavatio,† CELS.—² Lavaerum.

¹ A washing or bathing.—² A bath or washing place.

Ablutio, PLINY.

Ablution.

¹ In balneum ire; ² ducere in balneum; ³ uti balneo calido; in balneum mittere, CELS.; demittere in balneum; descendere in balneum.

¹ To go into a bath; ² to take [him] into a bath; ³ to use the warm bath; to put [him] into a bath.

Elicere sudorem siccō calore, To procure sweat  
CELS.—*Balneum siccum*.‡ by dry heat.—A dry bath.

\* *Thermae* signifies baths of water naturally hot; *balnea*, baths made hot by fire. Hence the phrase *balnea mineralia* is not correct.

† *Lavatio* also signifies a bathing vessel.

‡ By the term *balneum siccum*, or *dry bath*, are meant applications of dry heated substances (as hot air, sand, ashes, salt, &c.) to the skin to promote sweating. But the term *balneum* is inapplicable to such, since Celsus evidently confines it to a water bath,—while, under the head of “*siccus calor*,” he includes *arena calida*, the *laconicum*, and the *clibanum* (ib. ii. c. 17). The terms *Sudatorium*, *Laconicum*, and *Clibanum*, were applied to different kinds of dry baths. The *Sudatorium* was a sweating-house. The *Laconicum* was a hot and dry room at a bath, and in which sweat was excited; it was, in fact, a *Sudatorium*. *Clibanum* was the name of a particular kind of oven among the Romans. As it is mentioned by Celsus, besides the *Laconicum*, or hot room at the bath, he probably intends by it a stove placed in a common room so as to heat it. In the baths of the Romans there were five apartments: the *eleotherium*, the *frigidarium*, the  *tepidarium*, the *concamerata sudatio* (*calidarium* or *laconicum*), and the *balneum*.

## BATHS OF THE ROMANS.

From a painting found at the *Thermae* of Titus (De Montfaucon),

Uti aquis frigidis, CELS.—*Bal-neum frigidum.*\* To use the cold bath.—A cold bath.

Calidus vapor, CELS.—*Balneum vaporis.*† Hot vapor.—A vaporarium. vapor bath.



*L'Antiquité expliquée et représentée en figures*, tom. 3<sup>me</sup>, part 2<sup>nde</sup>, p. 204.

On the right is the *eleotheserium* (ἀλειπτήριον) where the oils and perfumes are kept in vases; next to this is the *frigidarium* (ἀποδυτήριον) or undressing room: the third is the *tepidarium*: the fourth is the sudatory (*concamerata sudatio*), in which are seen the *laconicum* (so called from being first used in Lacouia), a brazen furnace to heat the room, and persons sitting on the steps: the fifth is the *balneum*, with its huge basin (*labrum*) supplied by pipes communicating with three large bronze vases, called *millaria*, from their capaciousness; the lower one contained hot, the upper one cold, and the middle one tepid water. The bathers returned to the *frigidarium*, which sometimes contained a cold bath. The subterranean portion of the building, where the fires were placed for heating the baths, was called *hypocaustum*. The *strigil* (a in the above cut) was a scraper, or currycomb, used at baths to scrape the skin. Celsus (lib. vi. cap. 7) uses the term to signify a tube or syringe.

\* As the term "balneum" applies to a heated water bath, it is obvious that the phrase "balneum frigidum" is incorrect.

† Equally improper is the phrase "balneum vaporis." Celsus regards *calidus vapor* as one kind of "siccus calor."

<sup>1</sup> Semicupium ; exæthisma ; en- æthisma ; insessio ; insessus.	<sup>1</sup> The half-bath, or slipper-bath.—
<sup>2</sup> Coxaluvium.— <sup>3</sup> Pediluvium.	<sup>2</sup> The hip-bath.—
<sup>4</sup> Capitiluvium. — <sup>5</sup> Manuluvi- um.	<sup>3</sup> The foot-bath.—
<sup>4</sup> The head-bath.	<sup>5</sup> The hand-bath.
Multa calida aqua per caput se totum perfundere, tum tepida, deinde frigida, CELS.	To pour much hot water over his head [so that it may run over all his body], then tepid, and, last- ly, cold water.
Utar semicupio ad x. vel. xij. minuta horæ in aquâ adhuc calenti modicè.	Let the patient use the half-bath, made moderate- ly warm, for ten or twelve mi- nutes.
Pedes cruraque in aquam cali- dam demittere.	To bathe the feet and legs in warm water.
Perfusio corporis aquâ calidâ.	The affusion of the body with warm water.
Lavare egelidâ* aquâ.	To use tepid wash- ing.

\* *Gelidus* and *egelidus* agree in denoting objects not as in a state of heat, but differ in respect to the distance of each from that state. The first term (from *gelu*, frost or ice) applies to water that is either frozen or just at the freezing point. *Egelidus* differs from *gelidus*, in denoting a diminution of the cold implied in the latter, or a step in the progress towards heat.—See Hill's *Dict. of Synonyms*. Gerard (*Thesaurus*) defines the word *egelidus*, thus:—“Quod gelu amisit, et jam non est calidum neque frigidum,—tepidum.”

Is per æstatem id bene largo canali quotidie debet aliquamdiu subiecere, CELS.

He ought, daily, during the summer, to hold his head for some time under a pretty strong stream [of water].

Admovere glaciem vel nivem. To apply ice or snow.

Lineteola in aquâ frigidâ facta dein benè expressa, CELS.

Linen dipped in cold water, and then well squeezed.

Fomentum, CELS.; fatus, PLINY; A fomentation. fomentatio.

Nares exulceratas fovere oportet vapore aquæ calidæ, CELS.

It is proper to foment the ulcerated nostrils with the vapor of warm water.

Vaporare, suffire, PLINY. To foment with vapor.

Detergere, CELS.; abstergere. To cleanse or wipe.

<sup>1</sup>Lavare, CELS.; <sup>2</sup>abluere, CIC.; <sup>3</sup>eluere, CELS.

<sup>1</sup>To bathe or wash; <sup>2</sup>to clean or cleanse; <sup>3</sup>to wash.

<sup>1</sup>Suffitus.—<sup>2</sup>Halitus. —<sup>3</sup>Inhalatio.

<sup>1</sup>Dry fumes or smoke.—<sup>2</sup>Aqueous vapors.—<sup>3</sup>Inhalation or inspiration.

Inspiretur halitus aquæ chlorinii per apparatus aptum. Let the vapor of chlorine water

be inhaled by means of a proper apparatus.

Pulvinar;\* *pulvinus*; *πυο-* *κριανον, εποκεφαλη.* A bolster or pillow for the head.

SECT. 13.—*De portionibus, &c.* *Of Doses, &c.*

Portio, CELS. ; dosis† (*δόσις*). A portion, allotment, or dose.

Portionibus paribus; aequis In equal proportions.  
portionibus, CELS.

Portionibus exiguis; magnis; <sup>1</sup>In small, large, divisis; <sup>2</sup>crebro adhibitis, re- divided, <sup>2</sup>repeated petitis, iteratis.

Partitis vicibus; <sup>2</sup>ad tres alias <sup>1</sup>At different times; vices. <sup>2</sup>to three other times.

Dosi pedetentim crescente. Gradually increasing the dose.

Cochlear, CELS. ; cochlea. A spoon.

Cochleare; cochleare plenum.‡ A spoonful [when

\* The *putrinar humuli*, or *hop pillow*, has been long employed for producing sleep. Dr. Willis brought it into vogue by prescribing it for George III.

† "There is no sort of occasion in medical language for this word, the place of which may be always directly supplied by 'Ratio,' 'Modus,' 'Copia,' 'Pondus,' 'Mensura,' &c., or indirectly by uttering the phrase:—as, What is the dose? The dose is ten grains; In the same dose; Too large a dose; Too small a dose, &c. 'Quantum, quot grana, guttae, &c dantur?' 'Ad decim,' 'Tantundem, totidem grana,' &c. 'Nimum,' 'Parum,' &c."—*Horae Subsecivæ*

‡ *Partitis vicibus* is an idiomatical expression, implying "in different doses," or "at different times." *Vicibus* is the ablative plural of *vicis* and *partitis* the ablative plural of *partitus*, the participle of *partio*.

§ *Cochleare*, and (per apocopen) *cochlear*, *oris*, n. signifies a spoon, a measure, and a spoonful. As a Roman measure of ca-

CELS.; *Cochlearium* ;<sup>\*</sup> *cochlearii mensura*, PLINY.

*no qualification is added to it, it is generally understood to mean "a tablespoonful"]*.

*Cochleare parvum* (*vel* *minim* ; *vel* *infantis*).

A small, tea, or child's spoonful [*equal to one fluidrachm*].

*Cochleare modicum* (*vel* *medium* ; *vel* *mediocre*).

A middling-sized dessert or pap spoonful [*equal to two fluidrachms*].

*Cochleare magnum* (*vel* *largum* ; *vel* *amplum*).

A large or tablespoonful [*equal to four fluidrachms, or half a fluidounce*].

*Cochleatim.*

Spoonful by spoonful.

<sup>1</sup>*Cyathus* ;<sup>†</sup> <sup>2</sup>*cyathus vinarius* ; <sup>3</sup>*cyathus magnus*. A drinking cup [*generally under-*

*pacity it is said (Littleton's Latin Dictionary) to have been equal to the *ligula*, that is, one-fourth part of the *cyathus*, and consequently the one-forty-eighth part of the English wine pint, or one-third of the fluidounce.*

*\* Cochlearium rii*, n. signifies a measure of liquids, a spoonful, &c. As a Roman measure of liquids it is said to have been the one-twelfth part of the *cyathus*, and, therefore, the one-third part of the *cochleare*.

*† Cyathus* (from *κύαθος*) was a sort of vessel used by the Romans to measure the wine and water that were poured into cups. It was equal to four *ligulae*. Dr. Grieve (Translation of Celsus) states that it was equal to the one-twelfth part of the English wine pint. It was also used to indicate anything to drink out of. *Cuntharus* (from *κάρθαρος*) was a sort of cup, somewhat larger

*stood to mean a wineglass of the capacity of two fluidounces]; also a measure for liquids; <sup>2</sup>a wine-glass; <sup>3</sup>a large drinking cup [generally understood to mean a tumbler of the capacity of eight fluidounces].*

<sup>1</sup>Poculum; <sup>2</sup>pocillum; <sup>3</sup>vaseolum.

<sup>1</sup>A cup [generally understood to mean a teacup of the capacity of six or eight fluidounces]; also a potion; <sup>2</sup>a little cup; <sup>3</sup>a little vessel.

Duo aut tria cochlearia uno die sumpsisse, satis est, CELS.

It is sufficient to have taken two or three spoonfuls† in one day.

than the cyathus, and having a handle; in other words, a kind of tankard. *Syphus* (from *σκύφος*) was a kind of bowl, without either foot or handle, used in ancient times to drink out of. *Cupa* was a cup or drinking vessel used in taverns or other drinking-houses.

\* *Poculum*, a drinking cup. It was also said of the liquor itself.

† Sometimes very erroneously written *spoonsful*. *Spoonful*, like *mouthful*, &c., is an individual compounded noun; its plural being *spoonfuls*. Although the word *spoonful* is not English, yet it is remarkable how frequently it is written by ignorant

<sup>1</sup> Cochlearis; <sup>2</sup> cochlearis mensura, PLINY.	<sup>1</sup> Of, or pertaining to, a spoonful; <sup>2</sup> a spoonful.
<sup>1</sup> Magnitudo; <sup>2</sup> amplitudo; <sup>3</sup> moles; <sup>4</sup> quantitas.*	<sup>1</sup> Magnitude; <sup>2</sup> amplitude; <sup>3</sup> mass; <sup>4</sup> quantity.
<sup>1</sup> Ad nucis juglandis magnitudinem; <sup>2</sup> quod fabæ magnitudinem habet, CELS.— <sup>3</sup> Magnitudo nucis avellanae, SCRIB. L A R G U S; <sup>4</sup> magnitudo castaneæ; <sup>5</sup> magnitudo fabæ equinæ.	<sup>1</sup> To the size of a walnut; <sup>2</sup> that which has the size of a bean.— <sup>3</sup> The size of a filbert-nut; <sup>4</sup> the size of a chesnut; <sup>5</sup> the size of a horse-bean.
Moles nucis moschatæ.	The size of a nutmeg.
Instar† juglandis.	The size of a walnut.
<sup>1</sup> Quantum satis est [vel sit]; <sup>2</sup> quantum res patitur; <sup>3</sup> quantum fieri potest; <sup>4</sup> quantum tribus digitis comprehendendi potest; <sup>5</sup> quantum volet; <sup>6</sup> quantum vires patiuntur;	<sup>1</sup> As much as is sufficient; <sup>2</sup> as much as circumstances will allow; <sup>3</sup> as much as can be done, or as far

persons. On the same ground that "spoonsful" is used as the supposed plural for "spoonful," we ought to have "mouthsful," "belliesful," "spoonsmeat," &c, instead of "mouthfuls," "belliesfuls," "spoonsmeats," &c.

\* *Magnitudo* is said of any sort of greatness. *Amplitudo* is said of extent. *Moles* indicates anything huge and vast. *Quantitas* is a term of relative import, and, when qualified by some adjunct, may signify much or little.

† *Instar* is usually denominated an indeclinable noun; but Dumesnil (*Latin Synon.*, by the Rev. J. M. Gosset) calls it a preposition requiring the genitive case. "Ad instar is not found in the best Latin authors."

<sup>7</sup>quantum juvat; <sup>8</sup>vino uti  
quantum libebit, CELS. as possible; <sup>4</sup>as  
much as can be  
held by three fin-  
gers; <sup>5</sup>as much  
as he will; <sup>6</sup>as  
much as the  
strength per-  
mits; <sup>7</sup>as much  
as, or as long as,  
it is agreeable;  
<sup>8</sup>to take as much  
wine as he  
pleases.

Quantum cuspide (*vel* apice)  
cultri capi potest. As much as can  
be taken on the  
point of a knife.

<sup>1</sup>Quantum sufficit (*vel* sufficiat); <sup>1</sup>As much as may  
<sup>2</sup>quantum convenit; <sup>3</sup>quan-  
tum velis; quantum lubet;  
<sup>4</sup>quantum sitis exigat. be sufficient; <sup>2</sup>as  
much as is con-  
venient or suit-  
able; <sup>3</sup>as much  
as you please;  
<sup>4</sup>as much as the  
thirst may re-  
quire.

Pugillus.

A pinch (i. e. *as*  
*much as may be*  
*contained be-*  
*tween the thumb*  
*and two fingers:*  
*about from 5ss*  
*to 3j*).

Manipulus, CELS.

A handful.

Sumere; capere. CELS.

To take (*gener-*  
*ally*).

Devorare, CELS. ; deglutire.*	To take ( <i>in a solid form, as a powder or pill</i> ).
Bibere ; sorbere ; potare, CELS. ; haurire.	To take ( <i>as a draught</i> ) ; to drink.
Delingere, CELS. ; lambere ; sub linguam liquare.	To take ( <i>as an electuary</i> ).
Manducare ; mandere, CELS. ; masticare.	To take ( <i>as a masticatory</i> ) ; to chew.
Dare : adhibere ; exhibere, CELS. ; administrare.	To give or administer.
In alvum ex parte inferiore dare ; in alvum ex partibus inferioribus indere ( <i>vel immittere, sen infundere</i> ), CELS.	To administer by the rectum ( <i>as an injection or olyster</i> ).
Suffumigare, CELS. ; fumigare.	To fumigate.
Gargarizare, CELS.	To gargle.

SECT. 14.—*De tempore.* *Of Time.*

<sup>1</sup> Annus ; <sup>2</sup> sesquiannus ; <sup>3</sup> bien- nium ; <sup>4</sup> triennium.	<sup>1</sup> A year ; <sup>2</sup> a year and a half ; <sup>3</sup> two years ; <sup>4</sup> three years.
<sup>1</sup> Quotannis, annuus ; <sup>2</sup> biennis, <sup>3</sup> bi- nus ; <sup>3</sup> triennis, trimus.	<sup>1</sup> Every year, annual : <sup>2</sup> biennial, lasting two years, of two years ; <sup>3</sup> triennial, lasting three

\* *Glutio* (but not *deglutio*) is found in the smaller Latin dictionaries ; in larger ones we find *deglutio*, *vox medicis familiaris*, I swallow down.—*Pharmaceutical Guide.*

years, of three years.

**Annus intercalaris vel bisextilis.** Leap year.

**Annus climactericus.**

The climacteric or perilous year.

**Cardines temporum.**

The four seasons of the year.

**Mensis; <sup>2</sup>sesquimensis; <sup>3</sup>bimensis; <sup>4</sup>s p a t i u m bimestre; <sup>5</sup>menses biseni.**

<sup>1</sup>A month; <sup>2</sup>a month and a half; <sup>3</sup>two months; <sup>4</sup>six months; <sup>5</sup>twelve months.

**Menstruus; <sup>2</sup>bimestris; <sup>3</sup>trimestris; <sup>4</sup>quadrimestris.**

<sup>1</sup>Monthly; <sup>2</sup>of two months; <sup>3</sup>of three months; <sup>4</sup>of four months.

**Januarius, <sup>2</sup>Februarius, <sup>3</sup>Martius, <sup>4</sup>Aprilis, <sup>5</sup>Maius, <sup>6</sup>Junius, <sup>7</sup>Julius (vel Quincitilis), <sup>8</sup>Augustus (vel Sextilis), <sup>9</sup>September, <sup>10</sup>October, <sup>11</sup>November, <sup>12</sup>December.**

**January; <sup>2</sup>February; <sup>3</sup>March; <sup>4</sup>April; <sup>5</sup>May; <sup>6</sup>June; <sup>7</sup>July; <sup>8</sup>August; <sup>9</sup>September; <sup>10</sup>October; <sup>11</sup>November; <sup>12</sup>December.**

**Septimana; hebdomada; hebdomas; hebdoma.**

**Dies; lux. CELS.**

A day.

**Dies Solis; <sup>2</sup>D. Lunæ; <sup>3</sup>D. Martis; <sup>4</sup>D. Mercurii; <sup>5</sup>D.**

**Sunday; <sup>2</sup>Monday; <sup>3</sup>Tuesday;**

\* Formerly it was the custom for chemists to digest the solvent, or substance to be dissolved, in the solvent for a philosophical month, or forty days; hence arose the names of *menstrual solvent* or *menstruum*.

Jovis; <sup>6</sup>D. Veneris; <sup>7</sup>D. Saturni.

<sup>1</sup>Calendæ; <sup>2</sup>nonæ; <sup>3</sup>idus.

<sup>4</sup>Wednesday; <sup>5</sup>Thursday; <sup>6</sup>Friday; <sup>7</sup>Saturday.

<sup>1</sup>The calends [*the first day of the month*]; <sup>2</sup>the nones [*the seventh day of the months March, May, July, and October, and the fifth of the other months*]; <sup>3</sup>the ides [*these fall eight days later than the nones: hence they occur on the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth of other months*].

Hodie; hodierno die.

To-day.

Heri; hesterno die.

Yesterday.

Cras: crastino die.

To-morrow.

Postero die, CELS.

The day after.

Nudius tertius.\*

The day before yesterday; three days ago.

Primo die, CELS.

The first day.

\* This phrase is derived from *nunc dies est tertius*. We have also *nudius quartus*, four days ago; *nudius quintus*, five days ago, &c.

Perendie; perendino die.	The next day after to-morrow.
Proximis diebus, CELS.	The following days.
Proximâ luce.	The day before.
Quotidianus, CELS.; indiès; quotidiè, CELS.; omni die.	Daily, or every day.
Alternis diebus, CELS. Alternâ (vel secundâ) die quâque.	Every other day.
Tertiis diebus.	Every third day.
Post paucos dies; paucis post diebus.	A few days after.
<sup>1</sup> Biduum, CELS.; <sup>2</sup> triduum, CELS.; <sup>3</sup> quatriduum.	<sup>1</sup> Two days; <sup>2</sup> three days; <sup>3</sup> four days.
De die in diem.	From day to day.
Mane, CELS.;* aurora; tempore matutino; horâ matutinâ.	Morning.
Diluculò; multo mane; primo mane; primâ luce, CELS.; summo mane.	Early in the morning; at daylight.
Crastino mane.	To-morrow morning.
Tempus antemeridianum.	Forenoon.
Meridies,† CELS.	Noon.
Pomeridies; tempus postmeridianum.	Afternoon.
Vesper, CELS.; vespertina, vespere appropinquate.	Evening.

\* *Mane* is a triptote, having only three cases—the nom., acc., and abl. sing.; in all of which it is *mane*, except the ablative, in which *mani* is sometimes found.

† The division of the day generally observed by the Romans was that into *tempus antemeridianum* and *pomeridianum*, the *meridies* itself being only considered as a point at which the one ended and the other commenced.

Nox, CELS.; sero.	Night.
Hâc nocte; nocturnus.	To-night; nightly.
Nycthemerum.*	Night and day.
Hesternâ nocte.	Last night.
<sup>1</sup> Horâ somni; <sup>2</sup> horâ decubitûs; dormiturus, CELS.; cubitum iturus; ubi it cubitum.	<sup>1</sup> The hour of sleep-ing; <sup>2</sup> at bedtime.
Jentaculum.	Breakfast.
Prandium, CELS.	Dinner.
Cœna, CELS.; tempore cœnandi.	Supper; supper-time.
Hora.	An hour.
Tota hora, CELS.	A whole hour.
In horas; singulis horis; omni horâ.	Hourly; every hour.
Per horam integrum.	During an hour.
Sesquihoris.	An hour and a half.
Alternâ horâ; secundâ; horâ; bihorio; horis intermediis.	Every other hour.
Trihorio; omnio tertîâ horâ.	Every third hour.
Quadrihorio.	Every fourth hour.
Semihora, CELS.; semihorio.	A half hour; every half hour.
Omni quadrante horæ.	Every quarter of an hour.
Horis consuetis.	At the accustomed hours.
Sexagesima pars horæ; minutum.	The sixtieth part of an hour; a minute.
Momentum vel punctum temporis.	A moment or instant of time.

\* From νύξ, *night*; and ἡμέρα, *day*.

<sup>1</sup>Statim : <sup>2</sup>illicio : <sup>3</sup>protinus ; <sup>4</sup>ex-  
templò : <sup>5</sup>jam ; <sup>6</sup>jamjam ; <sup>7</sup>quamprimum.

Immediately (on the spot, without leaving the place; <sup>2</sup>in that very place; forthwith; <sup>3</sup>at the first, instantly; <sup>4</sup>immediately [custom has given extemplò this meaning; originally it related to auguries]; <sup>5</sup>already, even now, immediately [repeated before every member of a sentence, jam signifies "sometimes"]; <sup>6</sup>forthwith [jamjam denotes more celerity than jam]; <sup>7</sup>very shortly).

<sup>1</sup>Pro re natâ ;\* <sup>2</sup>prout res poscit ; <sup>1</sup>Occasionally ; <sup>2</sup>ac-  
<sup>3</sup>prout res postulet.

according as circumstances may

\* *Pro re natâ* is an idiomatical expression: it signifies "according as circumstances arise;" that is, "occasionally."—*Pharmaceutical Guide*.

"A prescription was sent by an accoucheur for the usual medicines for a lady after her delivery. The child was dead. In addition, there was also a prescription for some sort of embrocation for her breasts: the affected parts to be rubbed with the same *pro re natâ* (occasionally). The compounder knew very well that *pro* was 'for,' but not being quite satisfied about *re*, goes to his

require; <sup>3</sup>according  
ing as circum-  
stances may de-  
mand.

<sup>1</sup>Subinde; <sup>2</sup>interdum; ali-  
quando; <sup>3</sup>identidem; <sup>4</sup>de  
tempore in tempus.

<sup>1</sup>Now and then;  
upon which;  
<sup>2</sup>sometimes;  
<sup>3</sup>now and then;  
ever and anon;  
<sup>4</sup>from time to  
time.

<sup>1</sup>Iterum; <sup>2</sup>rursus *vel* rursum; <sup>3</sup>denuo *quasi* de novo.

<sup>1</sup>Again, the second  
time; <sup>2</sup>once  
more, another  
time; <sup>3</sup>anew,  
afresh.

Novissimè.

The newest; the  
last.

Nuper, CELS.

Lately.

Nuperrimè.

Very lately.

Perpetuus.\*

Perpetual, ever-  
lasting.

dictionary, and there finds *res*, a thing; then turns to *nata*, and finds *natus, a, um*. 'born'; now, then, he has it right—*For the little thing born*; but deeming '*little thing*' as too familiar, he, wishing to show all due respect to his master's patient, wrote on the label, '*The little infant newly born to be well rubbed with this embrocation*'—Chamberlain's *Turocinium*.

\* The *pilula perpetua*, or *everlasting pill*, was composed of metallic antimony, which was believed to have the property of purging as often as it was swallowed. This was economy in right earnest, for a single pill would serve a whole family during lives, and might be transmitted as an heirloom to their posterity. We have heard of a lady who, having swallowed one of these pills, became seriously alarmed at its not passing: "Madam," said her physician, "fear not; it has already passed through a hundred patients without difficulty" (Paris's *Pharmacologia*, p. 501, 9th edit. 1843).

SECT. 15.—*De corporis partibus. Of the Parts of the Body.*

Calvaria: cranium.	The skull.
A summo capite; a vertice, CELS.	At the top of the head.
Occipitum.	The back part of the head.
Frons.	The forehead.
Guttur, CELS.; (jugulum, CELS.; <i>vel. jugulus</i> ;*) larynx.	The neck ( <i>fore-part</i> ).
Cervix: cervices,† CELS.; nucha.‡	The neck ( <i>back-part</i> ).
Collum, CELS.	The neck ( <i>whole</i> ).
Nucha capitis.	The nape of the neck.
<sup>1</sup> Nasus; <sup>2</sup> naris, nares,‡ CELS.	<sup>1</sup> The nose: <sup>2</sup> the nostril, the nostrils.
Ex medio naso imisve narium partibus, CELS.	From the middle of the nose, or the lower parts of the nostrils.

\* *Jugulum* (*vel Jugulus*) signifies the forepart of the throat. *Guttur* is more general than *Jugulum*, and denotes both the outside and the inside of the throat. It is said to come from *Gutta*, because whatever liquor is drunk passes through it drop by drop. *Larynx* indicates the upper and anterior part of the neck; *Jugulus* rather the lower and anterior part.

† *Cervices* is elegantly used for *Cervix*. “*Abscindere cervicibus caput*”—*Cicero*; “To cut off the head from the shoulders.” The same author also uses *Cervix*: “*Impendet cervici gladius*.”

‡ *Nucha* is from the Arabic, and signifies *medulla spinalis*, and emphatically its origin and commencement, to which part of the organ the term is applied, in the technical language of the day.—*Good's Nosology*.

§ *Nares* is by far a more general and elegant term in medicine than *nasus*, which is confined to the mere external feature (*Horæ Subsecivæ*).

<sup>1</sup> Labrum, CELS. ; labium ; <sup>2</sup> labra	<sup>1</sup> A lip ; <sup>2</sup> two lips.
duo, labia duo.	
Ex angulis labrorum, CELS.	From the angles of the lips.
Os, <i>oris</i> , CELS. ; stoma ( <i>στόμα</i> ).	The mouth.
Gingiva ; gingivæ, CELS.	The gum ; the gums.
Tonsilla, CELS.	The tonsil.
<sup>1</sup> Auris ; <sup>2</sup> auricula, CELS. ; <sup>3</sup> pin- na.*	<sup>1</sup> The ear ; <sup>2</sup> the auricle ; <sup>3</sup> the pinna.
Auricularum dolores, CELS.	The earache.
<sup>1</sup> Ex imis auribus ; <sup>2</sup> summis au- ribus, CELS.	<sup>1</sup> From the lower parts of the ears ; <sup>2</sup> in the upper parts of the ears.
Post aurem, CELS.	Behind the ear.
In aurem instillari, CELS.	To be dropped into the ear.
Aurem infundere aliquod medi- camentum oportet, CELS.	It is proper to pour some medicine into the ear.
Gena ; bucca, CELS. ; mala,† CELS.	The cheek.
Aspera arteria ; trachea.	The windpipe.
Bronchus ; bronchium ; <i>bron- chia</i> ; <i>bronchius</i> .‡	The bronchial tube.

\* *Auris* signifies the ear generally ; *auricula* the flap of the ear with the auditory tube ; *pinna* the flap of the ear only.

† *Mala* is generic, and expresses the cheek (the external and fleshy part) and the cheek-bone. *Gena* differs from *Mala* in referring only to the external part of the face. *Bucca* refers to the same part of the face with *Gena*, but regards it as capable of collapsing and being inflated at different times.

‡ The two latter words, and their plurals, are very generally and improperly used. The Latin terms are derived from the Greek words *βρόγχος* and *βρόγχιον*, which can only make " *bronchus*" and " *bronchium*." — *Horæ Subsecivæ*.

Gula ; pharynx ; œsophagus.	The gullet.
Fauces.	The throat (internal), the pharynx.
Uva, CELS. : uvula.	The uvula.
<sup>1</sup> Humerus, CELS. ; <sup>2</sup> os humeri.	<sup>1</sup> The shoulder ( <i>generally</i> ) ; <sup>2</sup> the arm bone.
Clavicula ; os jugulare ; jugulum.	The clavicle or collar bone.
<sup>1</sup> Scapula, CELS. ; <sup>2</sup> os scapularum.	<sup>1</sup> The shoulder ( <i>back part</i> ) ; <sup>2</sup> the shoulder blade.
Ala, CELS. ; axilla, CELS.	The armpit.
Brachium, CELS.	The upper arm.
Cubitus, * CELS.	The forearm.
Ancon ; caput cubiti.	The elbow.
Carpus.	The wrist.
Palma, CELS. ; vola.	The palm of the hand.
Metacarpium.	The back of the hand.
<sup>1</sup> Digitus, CELS. ; <sup>2</sup> pollex, CELS.	<sup>1</sup> The finger ; <sup>2</sup> the thumb.
Bini† digit. .	Two fingers.

\* *Cubitus, us*, signifies also a lying down ; a bed or couch, a nest.

† In speaking of the numbers of things of which there are two or more *sets*, it is much less elegant to use the simple numerals than the distributives. Thus we should say with propriety.—“*Seni deui deutes*” (*sixteen teeth*) ; “*Quiri digitū*” (*five fingers*) ; but not “*Bina labra*” (*two lips*), or “*Bini oculi*” (*two eyes*) ; which, if not unclassical, is at least poetical.—*Horæ Subsecræ*. *Bina* is only used with a substantive in the plural number. Cicero found fault with his son for having said *duas literas*, because *literæ*, used in the sense of “*epistola*,” is always put in the plural. We say *binas literas*, and *duas epistolas*.

Thorax, CELS.	The chest* (the "cavity").
Sternum : os pectoris, CELS.	The breastbone.
Spina dorsi.	The "backbone."
Tergum, CELS. ; dorsum.	The back.
Abdomen,† CELS.	The belly ( <i>externally</i> ).
Venter ; alvus, CELS.	The belly ( <i>internally</i> ).
Latus ( <i>lateralis</i> ) CELS., VIRG., HORACE.	The side ( <i>below the axilla</i> ).
Dolor laterum, HORACE.	Pain of the sides.
In latus aut dextrum aut sinistrum, CELS.	Either upon his right or left side.
Latus dolet, CELS.	The side is in pain.
<sup>1</sup> Præcordia, CELS. : serobiculus cordis : epigastrium ; <sup>2</sup> hypochondrium dextrum, sinistrum ; <sup>3</sup> umbilicus ; <sup>4</sup> hypogastrium ; <sup>5</sup> lumbus, lumbi; <sup>6</sup> ilia.*	The pit of the stomach ; <sup>2</sup> the <i>hypochondrium</i> right, left ; <sup>3</sup> navel ; <sup>4</sup> the <i>hypogastrum</i>

\* An Irishman applied at a dispensary for relief. He was suffering from bronchitis, and was ordered to put a blister on his chest. On the next day of attendance, Pat, in reply to a question, stated that the blister had not drawn. "How long did you keep it applied?" Ans. "It is on now." "Let me look at it." Ans. "I can't; it's at home." On further inquiry, it appeared that he had fulfilled the directions given to him by applying the blister to his tool chest!! (A fact.)

† From *abdo*, to hide, because it hides the viscera. "Abdomen" is very improperly used, although by reputedly good authors, to signify the *cavity* of the belly; it is evident, from its etymology as well as from its employment, that it should be confined to the parieties (*Hora Subsecira*).

‡ The abdomen is divided by anatomists into three zones or regions:

1. The epigastric,
2. The umbilical,
3. The hypogastric.

Each zone is subdivided into three minor regions; the *epigastric*

Jecur, CELS. ; hepar.*	gastrium ; <sup>5</sup> the loin, the loins ; <sup>6</sup> the flanks.
Fel ; bilis.	The liver.
Lien ; splen, CELS.	Bile.
Ren, CELS.	The spleen.
Inguen, CELS.	The kidney.
Lumbus, CELS.	The groin.
Loci.	The loins.
Vulva seu uterus ; os vulvæ.	The female genitalia.
Canalis vulvæ.	The womb ; the mouth of the womb.
Coxa, CELS. ; coxendix ; os coxae.	The vagina.
Coxa, CELS. ; coxendix ; os coxae.	The hip ; the hip-bone.
<sup>1</sup> Femur ; <sup>2</sup> crus, CELS.	<sup>1</sup> The thigh ; <sup>2</sup> the leg.

into the *scrobiulus cordis* or *epigastrium*, and the two *hypochondriac* regions; the *umbilical* into the *umbilicus*, and the two *lumbar* regions; and the *hypogastric* into the *hypogastrium* or *pubic* portion, and the two *iliac* regions or flanks at the sides. The relative positions of these parts are shown by the following diagram:—

right hypochondrium	epigastrium.	left hypochondrium
right lumbar region	umbilicus	left lumbar region
right iliac region	hypogastrium	left iliac region.

\* The Latin tongue has two distinct terms to express the organ of the liver,—*hepar* and *jecur*. The first is easily referred to the Greek  $\eta\pi\alpha\pi$ ; for the second, the critics have scarcely a guess to offer. It is, in fact, a Persian term (*jekur*), which has been copied into the Turkish as well as into the Latin; in the former being pronounced *jegur*.—*Good's Nosology*.

<sup>1</sup> Genu; <sup>2</sup> poples, CELS.	<sup>1</sup> The knee; <sup>2</sup> the ham.
Patella, CELS.; mola; rotula.	The kneepan.
Sura, CELS.	The calf.
<sup>1</sup> Mons pedis; <sup>2</sup> malleolus, CELS.; <sup>3</sup> vel talus, CELS.; <sup>3</sup> calx.	<sup>1</sup> The instep; <sup>2</sup> the ankle; <sup>3</sup> the heel.
Planta pedis, CELS.	The sole of the foot.
Digiti pedis, CELS.	The toes.

SECT. 16.—*Designis morborum. Of the Signs of Diseases.*

Tussi ingravescente.	The cough increasing.
Perstante ardore urinae.	The heat in making water continuing.
Dolore rheumatico torquente.	The rheumatic pain being troublesome.
Durante fluxu cruento.	During the bloody flux.
Ventriculo jejuno; stomacho vacuo.	The stomach being empty.
Si tussis inerebuerit; si tussis acreverit.	If the cough shall have increased.
Si vigiliae anixerint.	If the watchings should be troublesome.
Si pervigilium* supervenerit.	If intense watching should come on.

\* *Pervigilium* is frequently translated “a watching;” in which sense it would be synonymous with *vigilia*. It signifies, however, great or intense watching; or, as Gesner (*Thesaurus*) expresses it, “*Multæ Vigiliae*.”

Si malum arthriticum redinte- graverit.	If the arthritic (gouty) pain should be re- newed.
Si non dormiat; si non somnum capiat.	If the patient do not sleep.
Si maximè augeat dyspnoea aut tussis.	If difficulty of breathing, or cough, should be very trouble- some.
Si conqueritur dolorem.*	If the patient com- plains of pain.
Si tenesmus iterum redierit.	If <i>tenesmus</i> should again return.
Si vires sinunt, CELS.	If the strength per- mit.
Si febris adest, CELS.	If the fever be pre- sent.
Si per haec dolor non finitur, CELS.	If the pain be not allayed by these means.
Ubi vigilia tortsit, CELS.	When want of sleep distresses.
Cum nocturna vigilia premitur, CELS.	When he is trou- bled with night watching.
Si malum urgeat.	If the pain should be urgent.
Si sitis urget; si sitis est; si sitis vexat, CELS.; si sitiat.	If the patient be thirsty.

\* It is much less usual, and, therefore, less proper, to use those words with a preposition and ablative case, than with the accusative; thus, "Conqueritur dolorem" is preferable to "de dolore," &c. (*Horæ Subsecivæ*.)

Si spasmus ventriculi aderit.	If the spasm of the stomach be present.
Si minetur morbus.	If the disease threaten.
Urgente dolore vel tussi.	The pain or cough being troublesome.
Digitis cedere foveolamque accipere.	To pit on pressure.
Dentium stridor; dentibus frendere.	Grinding of the teeth; to grind the teeth.
Cibi fastidium (anorexia <i>seu</i> inappetentia).	Want of appetite.
Cibi aviditas (bulimia).	Too great appetite.
Molestante languore aut flatulenta.	The languor or flatulence being troublesome.
<sup>1</sup> Febre aggrediente: <sup>2</sup> febre absente: <sup>3</sup> febre durante ( <i>vel</i> adstante: <i>vel</i> astante): durante febris exacerbatione.*	<sup>1</sup> When the fever is coming on: <sup>2</sup> when the fever is absent; <sup>3</sup> during the fever.
Donec afficiantur gingivæ.	Until the gums are affected.
Donec gingivæ intumescent.	Until the gums become swollen.

\* The interval between the paroxysms of an intermitting fever was termed by the Greeks *apyrexia* (*ἀπυρεξία*), by the Latins *intermission* (*intermissio*). If, however, the interval were only a remission, instead of a perfect intermission, the return of the hot fit was denominated *exacerbation* (*exacerbatio*). Dr. Mason Good uses the term to signify the paroxysm of a disease whose intervals are merely imperfect; or remission is the strict meaning of paroxysm when literally rendered.

Donec ptyalismus* ( <i>seu</i> cursus saliva adauetus, <i>seu</i> fluxus salivæ adauetus) cieatur.	Until ptyalism is produced.
Donec abierit spasmus.	Until the spasm shall have removed.
Donec dolor exulaverit.	Until the pain shall have removed.
Donec evanescant symptomata.	Until the symptoms disappear.
Donec pustulas excitet, CELS.	Until it excites pustules.
Donec dolor mitescat.	Until the pain mitigates.
Donec somnus obrepat.	Until sleep come on.
Donec aeger convalescat.	Until the patient is well.
Donec singultus et nisus ad vomitum cessaverint.	Until the hiccup and attempts to vomit shall have ceased.
Donec altera accessio accedat, CELS.†	Until another accession accedes or comes on.

\* *Ptyalismus*, πτυελισμός or πτυαλισμός, from πτύω, *expiro exscreo*.

† The term *Accession* (*accessio* or *accessus*) was employed by the Latin writers in a sense precisely parallel with the Greek word *paroxysm* (παρεξισμός), and either embraced the cold or hot stages of a tertile seizure, the only stages into which such seizure was divided, the *declination* (*declinatio*) not being accounted a part of the paroxysm. Hence paroxysm is a term not to be found in Celsus, who uniformly employs *accessio* in its stead.

Among recent writers, however, and perhaps generally in the present day, while the term *paroxysm* is applied not merely to

Pro causis exigentia; pro rei exigentia.	According to the urgency of the case.
Dum vires corporis sinunt, CELS.	As long as the strength permits.
Ubi dolor urget, CELS.	When the pain is violent.
Dum febris absit, CELS.	While the fever is absent.

SECT. 17.—*De viribus et usu Of the Powers and  
remediorum, &c. Uses of Remedies.*

Sanare; ad sanitatem perdu- To cure.  
cere, CELS.

fever fits, but to fits of every violent and intermitting disorder whatever, the term *accession* is limited to the *commencement* or onset of a fit,—its *insultus*, as denominated by the Latin writers; and hence Dr. Cullen (First Lines, chap. 3, sect. Ivi.) speaks of the “accession of paroxysms,” a phraseology which would be nonsense upon the original meaning of the terms; while Dr. Turton, with evident indecision upon the subject, defines *accessio*, in his Glossary, “the beginning or paroxysm of an intermitting fever” (allowing the reader to take which sense he will); and *paroxysmus*, “an access, fit, or exacerbation of a *disease*,” giving still greater latitude, as well in respect to the genus as the stage of the morbid affection. The “*accession of paroxysms*” of Cullen is in the language of the Latin translators of Galen, “*incrementa accessionum*” (Gal. de Differ. Feb. lib. 2, cap. iv.) In some cases (as in his definition of hectic fever), however, Cullen seems to employ the term “*accession*” as synonymous with paroxysm. Notwithstanding the general appropriation of the word *accession* among the Latin writers to the whole duration of a fever fit, or what is now called a paroxysm, its radical idea imports simply “advance, approach, entrance, avenue;” and in this meaning Celsus himself is perpetually using the term in its *verbal* form, and occasionally indeed in connection with *accessio* in its technical signification, as “*douec altera accessio accedat.*” Dr. Mason Good uses the term to signify the commencement or onset of an exacerbation of any kind.—(See his *Nosology*.)

Morbum curtare; ad morbum	To shorten the disease.
curtandum.	
Ad recidivum preceavendum.	To prevent a relapse.
Recidivum timere, CELS.	To apprehend or fear a relapse.
Dolorem lenire, CELS. ( <i>vel</i> se- dare, <i>vel</i> tollere).	To allay (or relieve) pain.
Somnum molire, movere, CELS. (facere, <i>vel</i> afferre, <i>vel</i> con- ciliare).	To produce sleep.
Efficere ut quiescat; ad quietem	To keep quiet.
conciliandum.	
In lecto collocare, CELS.	To place in bed.
Urinam excitare.	To increase the flow of urine.
Menstrua evocare.	To promote the menses.
Ad acorem compescendum.	To moderate the acidity.
Acorem, ardoremque corrigere.	To correct the acidity and heat (of the stomach).
Ad gustum conciliandum.	To please the palate.
Gratum saporem reddere.	To give an agreeable taste.
Ad fetorem obstandum.	To prevent fetor.
Caput sublime habere, CELS.	To raise the head.
Os fumigare.	To fumigate the mouth.
Valetudinarium et vestimenta	To fumigate the sick-room and
fumigare.	the clothing.
Inhalare vapores aquæ tepidæ	To inhale the vapor

( <i>rel calidæ</i> ).	of tepid (warm) water.
Vaporem calidum ore recipere, CELS.	To receive warm vapor into the mouth.
Putredini occurrere.	To obviate putrescency.
Spasmos discutere ( <i>vel</i> depel- lere).	To remove spasm.
Vermes (spiritum: flatum) de- jicere ( <i>vel</i> expellere, <i>vel</i> eli- dere, &c.)	To expel worms (wind, &c.)
Vermes <sup>1</sup> protrahere; <sup>2</sup> enecare; <sup>3</sup> educere, CELS.	<sup>1</sup> To extract, <sup>2</sup> to de- stroy, <sup>3</sup> to take out worms.
Ad calculos valere, præstare, &c.	To act on calculi.
Adurere, CELS., &c.	To cauterize.
Rodere, exedere, CELS., &c.	To corrode.
Quod occurrit putredinem; an- tisepticum.	That which obvi- ates putres- cency; an anti- septic.

SECT. 18.—*Dr. Duncan's Classification of the General Terms used by Writers on General Therapeutics and Pharmacology, with some additions.*

“ Although many of these terms are obsolete, some of them vague and ill-defined, and others hypothetical, yet, as they occur in writers of authority, and are sometimes useful, I have collected them together. Dr. Cullen\* has given a pretty full

\* A Treatise on Materia Medica, in two volumes, 4to. Edinburgh, 1789. See Vol. i. p. 161.

alphabetical catalogue of many of them, stating, in regard to each term, in what sense it has been commonly or particularly employed, with what propriety it has been used, why he does not employ it, and very often why it should not be employed at all. I have attempted, in imitation of Linnaeus,\* to arrange them systematically, generally contrasting with each term its antagonistic or opposite term, when any has been used, so as to abbreviate explanation, and frequently to render it unnecessary."

*Terms derived from the Action of External Agents.*

I.—ON THE FUNCTION OF ASSIMILATION.

Synthetica—tend to the formation of the body.  $\times$

Analytica—tend to decompose and waste it.

Nutrientia—nourish the body.

Restaurantia, Analeptica—restore lost strength.

II.—ON THE MECHANICAL STATE OF THE SOLIDS.

Humectantia.  $\times$  Absorbentia, Exsiccantia.

Emollientia, Laxantia, Relaxantia, Chalastica, Impinguantia.  $\times$  Astringentia, Indurantia, Tonica, Roborantia.

III.—ON THE VITAL FUNCTIONS OF THE SOLIDS.

Stimuli, Stimulantia, Alexiteria, Hypersthenica,  $\times$  Contrastimuli, Hyposthenica.

Excitantia,  $\times$  Sedantia, Deprimentia.

Intoxicantia, Inebriantia, Narcotica, Fatuantia, Temulentia, Phantastica,  $\times$  Antitoxica, Antidota, Alexipharmacæ, Alexicacea, Theriaca, Benzoartica.

\* Materia Medica, liber i De Plantis. Svo. Amstelodemi, 1749.

Anthypnotica,  $\times$  Hypnotica, Somnifera, Agrypnotica.

Hyperaesthetica,  $\times$  Anæsthetica.

Spastica, Convulsiva, Tetanica,  $\times$  Paralytica.

Calefacientia,  $\times$  Refrigerantia.

#### IV.—ON VESSELS OR CANALS.

Anastomotica—opening the extreme orifices of blood-vessels.  $\times$  Styptica, Stenotica, Ishæma—contracting the orifices of vessels or calibre of canals.

Aperientia, Solventia, Deobstruentia, Deopplanta—removing obstructions.

#### V.—ON FLUIDS.

##### 1. *Altering quantity.*

Implentia,  $\times$  Deplentia.

##### 2. *Altering distribution.*

Attrahentia, Epispastica, draws fluids to a part,  $\times$  Repellentia, Repercutientia.

Intercipientia, Apocrustica, drive fluids from a part.

Derivativa Revulsiva, draw fluids from a part.

##### 3. *Altering consistence, Diathetica.*

Diluentia, Inundantia,  $\times$  Inspissantia.

Incidentia, Attenuantia,  $\times$  Inerassantia.

##### 4. *Altering quality.*

Dyscrasica, Immutantia, Alliotica, Alterantia.

In—Ob-volventia, Obtundentia, Inviscantia, blunting acrimony.

Lenientia—Temperantia, Demulcentia, Edulcorantia, Antacria, correct irritants.

Antacida, Absorbentia, &c Antalkalina.  
 Depurantia, Abstersiva, removing acrimony.  
 Balsamica, resisting bitter putridity.  
 Spanæmica, &c Hæmatinica.

## VI.—ON NATURAL SECRETIONS AND EXCRETIONS.

Eccritica.  
 Evacuantia, Evacuatoria, &c Sistentia, Reprimentia,  
 Cohibentia.  
 Errhina, Ptarmica, Sternutatoria.  
 Anacathartica, Pituitosa, Apophlegmatizonta, Apo-  
 phlegmatizantia, Apophlegmatica, purge up-  
 wards.  
 Masticatoria, Sialogoga, Salivantia, Ptyalagoga.  
 Expectorantia, Tussiculosa.  
 Emetica, Vomitoria, Singultuosa, &c Antiemetica.  
 Physagogæ, Ructatoria, Carminativa, Borboryg-  
 mica, Flatulentia.  
 Cathartica, purge downwards.  
 Ecoprotica, Alviduca, Laxativa, Laxantia,  
 Lenitiva, Purgantia leniora et mitiora.  
 Purgantia drastica.  
 Panchymagoga.  
 Hydragoga.  
 Phlegmagoga.  
 Cholagoga.  
 Melanogoga.  
 Diuretica.  
 Menagogæ, Emmenagogæ.  
 Abortiva, Amblotica, Ebolica, Amblothridia.  
 Aristolochica.  
 Laetifera, Galactophora, &c Lactifuga.  
 Diaphnoica, Diaphoretica, promote insensible per-  
 spiration.  
 Sudorifica, Hidrotica, Perspirantia, produce sweat.

*Terms derived from the Body itself.*

## VII.—TERMS DERIVED FROM DISEASES.

Acopa, against lassitude.  
 Antisthenica, Debilitantia.  
 Antipyretica, Antiphlogistica, Antifebrilia, Febri-fuga.  
 Antiquartana.  
 Antiloimica, against plague.  
 Antihectica.  
 Anticachectica.  
 Antiseptica, against putrid diseases,  $\heartsuit$  Septica.  
 Antispasmodica.  
 Antiparalytica.  
 Antidydinica, against giddiness.  
 Anodyna, Paregorica, Sopientia, against pain.  
 Antasthmatica.  
 Antiphthisica.  
 Hysterica, Antihysterica, Anthypochondriaca.  
 Anticolica.  
 Antidysenterica.  
 Arthritica, Antarthritica, Antipodagrica.  
 Antiscorbutica.  
 Antilyssus, against the bite of a mad dog.  
 Antivenerea.  
 Antiambusta, Antieanstica, against burns.  
 Antisecolica, Anthelmintica, Helminthagoga, Vermifuga, against worms.  
 Phtheiroetonia, Phthiriaca, against lice.  
 Lithontriptica, Lithonthryptica, Saxifraga, Lithica,  
 Antilithica.

VIII.—TERMS DERIVED FROM PARTS AND FUNCTIONS  
OF THE BODY.Generalia,  $\heartsuit$  Topica.

## Nervina.

Cerebralia, Spinalia, Ganglionica, acting on the respective systems of nerves.

## Muscularia.

## Visceralia.

## Absorbentia.

Cephalica, Anamnestica, improving the memory.

Cosmetica.

Ophthalmica.

Nasalia.

Acoustica, Otica.

Odontica, Odontalgica, Dentifricia.

Depilatoria, Psilothria, remove hairs.

## Thoracica.

Peeteralia, Arteriaca, Pneumonica, Pulmonica,

Beechica.

Cardiaca, Cordalia.

## Abdominalia.

Stomachica.

Enterica.

Hepatica.

Splenica.

Sialica.

Pancreatica.

Antinephritica, Nephritis.

Genetica.

Uterina.

Aphrodisiaca, ~~or~~ Anaphrodisiaca, Antaphrodisiaca, Sophisticantia, Sterilitantia.

## IX. — TERMS APPLIED TO EXTERNAL AND TOPICAL REMEDIES.

Abstergentia, Detergentia, Abluentia.

Lubricantia, ~~or~~ Absorbentia.

Resolventia, Discutientia, & Suppurantia, Maturantia.

Emollientia, & Adstringentia, Roborantia externa, Indurantia

Rubefacientia, & Refrigerantia.

Vesicatoria, Excoriantia, Exulcerantia, Corrosiva.

Escharotica, Erodentia, Phagedænica, Caustica, & Cicatrizantia, Epulotica.

Anaplerotica, Sarcotica, Consolidantia, Vulneraria, Glutinantia.

Exsiccantia, & Digerantia, Digestiva.

Mundificantia, Cathaeretica.

Vulneraria, Traumatica, Agglutinantia.

Catagmatica, Syllotica, uniting fractured bones.

*Terms derived from Medicines.*

Aloedaria, Aloetica.

Aloephangina, a mixture of aloes and aromatics.

Mucilaginosa, Oleosa, &c.

*Terms from imaginary virtues.*

Archæalia, agreeable to Archæus.

Basilica, of noble power.

Heroica, of great virtue.

SECT. 19.—*De cibo, &c.*

*Of Food, &c.*

<sup>1</sup>Cibus; <sup>2</sup>alimentum: <sup>3</sup>esca, <sup>1</sup>Food (*any kind*);  
CELS. <sup>2</sup>aliment or nour-  
ishment; <sup>3</sup>eat-  
able food.

<sup>1</sup>Victus, CELS.; diæta.—<sup>2</sup>Regi- <sup>1</sup>Diet (*course of*  
men. <sup>2</sup>Regimen.

Cibus <sup>1</sup>plenus (*plenior*); <sup>2</sup>va- Food <sup>1</sup>plenteous  
lentissimus; <sup>3</sup>überior; <sup>4</sup>ro- [i.e. *full diet*];  
bustior, CELS. <sup>2</sup>very nourish-

	ing; <sup>3</sup> more a b u n d a n t; <sup>4</sup> stronger.
Dieta <sup>1</sup> carnis, <sup>2</sup> juseuli, <sup>3</sup> lactis, <sup>4</sup> simplex.	Diet <sup>1</sup> meat, <sup>2</sup> soup, <sup>3</sup> milk, <sup>4</sup> simple.
Cibus mediocris, CELS.	Food moderate.
Cibus <sup>1</sup> tenuis, <sup>2</sup> simplex, <sup>3</sup> mollis, <sup>4</sup> calidus, <sup>5</sup> exiguus, <sup>6</sup> levis, CELS.	Food <sup>1</sup> light, <sup>2</sup> sim- ple, <sup>3</sup> soft, <sup>4</sup> warm, <sup>5</sup> small in quan- tity, <sup>6</sup> light.
Alimentum liberale, CELS.	Nourishment am- ple [i. e. <i>a liberal allowanee of</i> ].
Potio liberalis, CELS.	Drink ample [i. e. <i>a liberal allow- ance of</i> ].
Cum debito regimine.	With appropriate regimen.
<sup>1</sup> Hordeum, CELS.: <sup>2</sup> farina hordei <i>seu</i> hordeacea, CELS. : <sup>3</sup> horde- um mundatum; <sup>4</sup> hordeum perlatum.— <sup>5</sup> Maltum, byne ( <i>Bray</i> ), brasium; <sup>6</sup> infusum bynes, brasii <i>seu</i> malthi: <sup>7</sup> de- coctum hordei <i>vel</i> aqua horde- ata.	<sup>1</sup> Barley; <sup>2</sup> barley meal; <sup>3</sup> Scotch, hulled, <i>or</i> pot barley:— <sup>4</sup> pearl barley.— <sup>5</sup> Malt; <sup>6</sup> wort, <i>or</i> sweet wort; <sup>7</sup> barley water.
<sup>1</sup> Avena: <sup>2</sup> farina avenæ; <sup>3</sup> avena excorticata <i>seu</i> grutum; <sup>4</sup> de- coctum avenæ.	<sup>1</sup> Oats; <sup>2</sup> oatmeal; <sup>3</sup> decorticated oats <i>or</i> groats; <sup>4</sup> water gruel.
<sup>1</sup> Triticum, CELS.; <sup>2</sup> farina tritici, CELS.; <sup>3</sup> amylum* tritici:	<sup>1</sup> Wheat; <sup>2</sup> wheaten flour; <sup>3</sup> wheaten

\* *Amylum*, from *α*, *not*; and *μύλη*, *a mill*: because it is made without the aid of a mill.

<sup>4</sup>furfur, CELS.; surfures tritici; <sup>5</sup>farina tritici tosta. starch; <sup>4</sup>bran; <sup>5</sup>baked flour.

<sup>1</sup>Secale; <sup>2</sup>secale cornutum *vel* ergota. <sup>1</sup>Rye; <sup>2</sup>spurred rye or ergot.

Oryza, CELS.

<sup>1</sup>Panis, CELS.—<sup>2</sup>Panis fermentatus; <sup>3</sup>sine fermento, CELS.; panis azymus.—<sup>4</sup>Panis bis coetus, CELS.; panis iterum coetus, PLINY.—<sup>5</sup>Panis nauticus, PLINY.—<sup>6</sup>Panis tostus; <sup>7</sup>panis ustus; <sup>8</sup>panis aridus, CELS.—<sup>9</sup>Interior pars panis, CELS.; mica panis.—<sup>10</sup>Crusta panis, PLINY.—<sup>11</sup>Panis hesternus, CELS.—<sup>12</sup>Panis hordeaceus, CELS.; <sup>13</sup>panis secalinus; <sup>14</sup>panis triticeus.—<sup>15</sup>Panis candidus, CELS.; <sup>16</sup>panis furfuraceus.

Rice.

<sup>1</sup>Bread. — <sup>2</sup>Bread fermented or leavened; <sup>3</sup>unfermented or unleavened.\*—<sup>4</sup>Biscuit.—<sup>5</sup>Ship bread or sea biscuit.—<sup>6</sup>Toasted bread; <sup>7</sup>burnt bread; <sup>8</sup>dry bread.—<sup>9</sup>Crumb of bread.—<sup>10</sup>Crust of bread.  
<sup>11</sup>Yesterday's bread.—<sup>12</sup>Barley bread; <sup>13</sup>rye bread; <sup>14</sup>wheaten bread.—<sup>15</sup>White bread; <sup>16</sup>brown or bran bread.

Italian pastes (*as* maccaroni, vermicelli, *and* Cagliari paste).

Turundæ Italicae.

Jus, CELS.; jusculum.

Broth.

<sup>1</sup>Jus anserinum, CELS.—<sup>2</sup>Jus ovillum, CELS.; jus verve-

<sup>1</sup>Goose broth.—<sup>2</sup>Mutton broth.—

\* *Dolson's patent unfermented bread* is a well-known example of this kind of bread.

cinum.—<sup>3</sup>Jus bovillum: jus bovinum.—<sup>4</sup>Jus vitulinum, CELS.; jus vituli, PLINY.—<sup>5</sup>Jus pulli gallinacei, CELS.; jus gallinaceum, PLINY: jus pullimum.—<sup>6</sup>Jus testudinis concentratum.—<sup>7</sup>Juseulum avenaceum.

<sup>1</sup>Puls, PLINY.—<sup>2</sup>Pulticula, CELS.

Polenta, PLINY.

<sup>1</sup>Lac mulibre, CELS.; lac humanum [*vel* mulierum PLINY].—<sup>2</sup>Lac asinimum, CELS.; lac ex asinis, PLINY; lac assellum.†—<sup>3</sup>Lac bubulum,

<sup>3</sup>Beef tea.—<sup>4</sup>Veal broth.—<sup>5</sup>Chicken broth.—<sup>6</sup>Turtle soup.—<sup>7</sup>Gruel.

<sup>1</sup>A kind of thick porridge, pap.—<sup>2</sup>Thin porridge.

Polenta.\*

<sup>1</sup>Woman's milk; human milk.—<sup>2</sup>Ass's milk.—<sup>3</sup>Cow's milk.—<sup>4</sup>Goat's milk.—

\* The *polenta* of the ancients was barley bread dried at the fire, and fried after it had lain soaking in water one night. The substance sold in the London shops under the name of *polenta* is the meal of Indian corn (*Zea Mays*). The Italians apply the name *polenta* to a kind of pudding made with Indian corn. The word *polenta* is derived from *pollen*, *invis*, fine flour.

† *Asella* is a little she-ass. *Asellus* signifies a little or young ass. This word has also been extended to fishes, as the Cod (*Morrrhina vulgaris*), which have the color of the ass. At least, Varro, in speaking of fishes named from their color, mentions the *Asellus*, or Cod, as deriving its name from this circumstance. Those, therefore, who trust to a dictionary, might not be able to tell whether *oleum jecoris aselli* meant the *oil of a cod's liver* or the *oil of the liver of an ass*. In 1839, the latter translation was actually adopted by a writer in a medical journal, who gravely informed his readers that the Germans had been using *oil of asses' livers* for fifteen years! Pliny says that there were two kinds of *Aselli*: one smaller, called *Callaria*; the other found in deep water, and denominated *Bacchi*. By some later writers the term *Asellus* has been extended to several species of the cod tribe. Thus the common Cod is called *Asellus major*; the Ling, *Asellus longus*; the Coal-fish, *Asellus niger*; the Whiting, *Asellus albus*; the Dorsa, *Asellus striatus*; the Pollack, *A. Haifingo*, &c. *Millepedes* (*Ar-*

CELS.; lac vaccinum, PLINY.

<sup>4</sup>Lac caprinum, CELS.; lac caprarum, PLINY.—<sup>5</sup>Lac ovilum, CELS.; lac ovium, PLINY.

<sup>6</sup>Lac equinum, PLINY.

In lacte exhibendum.\*

<sup>1</sup>Flos lactis; tremor lactis.—

<sup>2</sup>Butyrum.—<sup>3</sup>Lac butyratum.

<sup>4</sup>Serum lactis.—<sup>5</sup>Serum lactis vinosum.—<sup>6</sup>Serum lactis tartarizatum.—<sup>7</sup>Serum lactis aluminatum; serum aluminosum.—<sup>8</sup>Serum lactis tamarindatum.—<sup>9</sup>Saccharum lactis; saccholactin.

<sup>1</sup>Ex gelatinâ ribesiâ, vel ribesiorum.—<sup>2</sup>Ex gelatinâ vituli.

<sup>1</sup>Ex melle pinguive ullo humore:

<sup>2</sup>in quovis vehiculo crasso;†

<sup>3</sup>in quovis grato vehiculo.

<sup>1</sup>Spiritus vini Gallici.—<sup>2</sup>Spiritus sacchari.—<sup>3</sup>Spiritus oxyzae.

<sup>5</sup>Ewe's milk.—

<sup>6</sup>Mare's milk.

To be administered in milk.

<sup>1</sup>Cream.—<sup>2</sup>Butter.

<sup>3</sup>Buttermilk.—

<sup>4</sup>Whey.—<sup>5</sup>Wine whey.—<sup>6</sup>Cream of tartar whey.

<sup>7</sup>Alum whey.—

<sup>8</sup>Tamarind whey.

<sup>9</sup>Sugar of milk, or saccholactin.

<sup>1</sup>In currant jelly.

<sup>2</sup>In calf's [foot] jelly.

<sup>1</sup>In honey, or anything thick; <sup>2</sup>in any thick vehicle; <sup>3</sup>in any agreeable vehicle.

<sup>1</sup>Brandy.—<sup>2</sup>Rum.

<sup>3</sup>Arrack. ‡—

*madillo officinarum*) have been denominated *aselli* on account of their color being that of an ass. Dioscorides calls them *ōro*, or *asses*; others have termed them *onisci* (*ōniskoi*), or little asses.

\* "I have known the following Latin (which, by the by, is continually written) translated thus: *Maneat in lecto*, 'in milk in a morning.' *Mane in lacte exhibend*, 'and be particular to rem in in bed.'"—("Chamberlain's *Tirocinium Medicum*."

† Said to have been translated, "in a stout hackney coach."

‡ *Arrack, or Rack*, is the name applied not only to rice spirit

<sup>4</sup>Spiritus juniperi.—<sup>5</sup>Spiritus lactis equini.—<sup>6</sup>Spiritus frumenti.

Vinum; merum;\* temetum.†

Vinum album *vel* rubrum.

Vinum Capense.

<sup>1</sup>Vinum Gallicum; <sup>2</sup>V. Burgundicum; <sup>3</sup>V. Burdigalense; <sup>4</sup>V. Campanicum; <sup>5</sup>V. Rubellum *seu* Helvolum *vel* Gravianum; <sup>6</sup>V. Languedocium.

<sup>1</sup>Vinum Germanicum; <sup>2</sup>V. Rhenanum *seu* Rhemense (V. Hochheimense); <sup>3</sup>V. Mosellanum.

Vinum Lusitanicum *seu* Portugalicum.

Vinum Toccaviense (*seu* Tibicense).

<sup>1</sup>Vinum Hispanicum album, *seu* Xeres *vel* Xerae; V. Xericum; V. album; <sup>2</sup>V. Illicitanum *seu* Alicanticum; <sup>3</sup>V. Malae-

<sup>4</sup>Gin, Hollands, Geneva.—<sup>5</sup>Koumiss.—<sup>6</sup>Corn spirit.

Wine.

White *or* red wine.

Cape wine.

<sup>1</sup>French wine; <sup>2</sup>Burgundy; <sup>3</sup>Bordeaux; <sup>4</sup>Champagne; <sup>5</sup>Claret; <sup>6</sup>Frontignac.

<sup>1</sup>German wine; <sup>2</sup>Rhenish wine (*as* Hochheimer, † commonly called Hock); <sup>3</sup>Moselle.

Port wine.

Tokay.

<sup>1</sup>Spanish white wine, sherry; <sup>2</sup>Alicant wine; <sup>3</sup>Malaga *or*

(*spiritus oryzæ*), but also to the spirit obtained by distillation from fermented cocoanut toddy (by some called *Palm wine*).

\* *Merum* is properly an adjective, and signifies *pure, unmixed*. When said of wine, *vinum* is understood, and it signifies *pure wine*.

† *Temetum* signifies *a strong and heady wine*.

† The termination *heimer* (*Heim*, home) is in Germany given to many wines; as *Laubenheimer*, *Rudesheimer*, &c. Pump water is sometimes jocosely called at table *Pumpenheimer*.

cense; <sup>4</sup>V. Tinto.M o u n t a i n ;  
<sup>4</sup>T e n t w i n e  
(Rota).

Vinum Maderaicum.

Madeira wine.

Vinum Canariense.

Canary wine.

<sup>1</sup>Vinum pomaceum: <sup>2</sup>V. pyra-  
ceum.<sup>1</sup>Cider; <sup>2</sup>perry.

Vinum generosum, HOR.

Generous or strong  
wine.

Vinum vetustate edentulum, Mellow wine.

PLAUT.

<sup>1</sup>Cerevisia *re*cervisia, zythum,\*<sup>1</sup>Beer or ale;<sup>2</sup>cerevisia familiaris: <sup>3</sup>cere-<sup>2</sup>household beer;visia Londinensis: <sup>4</sup>cerevisia<sup>3</sup>London beer ortenuis, *secundaria* *re* cibaria;<sup>4</sup>porter;<sup>5</sup>cerevisia primaria, generosa;<sup>4</sup>table*cerevisia fortis*:† <sup>6</sup>alla: <sup>7</sup>cere-<sup>5</sup>strongvisia vetula: <sup>8</sup>potus acidus:beer; <sup>6</sup>ale; <sup>7</sup>stale<sup>9</sup>vappa; <sup>10</sup>potus recens; <sup>11</sup>cere-<sup>8</sup>hard or

visia lupulata, non lupulata.

<sup>9</sup>deadbeer; <sup>10</sup>freshbeer; <sup>11</sup>beer hopped,

not hopped.

<sup>1</sup>Cerevisia avenacea: <sup>2</sup>cerevisia<sup>1</sup>Beer made fromsecalina; <sup>3</sup>cerevisia hordeaceae;<sup>2</sup>from rye;<sup>4</sup>cerevisia pini; <sup>5</sup>cerevisia<sup>3</sup>from barley;

lagemaria.

<sup>4</sup>spruce beer;<sup>5</sup>bottled beer.

Cerevisia amara.

Bitter beer or ale.

\* *Zythum* (ζύθος) was a kind of beer obtained by fermentation from barley. *Cervisia* was made from unmalted barley: its color, therefore, would be pale, and in this respect would resemble ale. Ale and beer of the present day are flavored with hops, and hence they are sometimes called *hopped beer* (*Cervisia lupulata*).

† The word *fortis* is applicable to certain states of the mind only, and, therefore, is inapplicable to beer.

Pro potu commune; pro potu ordinario.	For common drink.
Potus inebrians.	Strong liquor or drink.
<sup>1</sup> Aqua communis; <sup>2</sup> destillata; <sup>3</sup> tervens; <sup>4</sup> fluviatilis; <sup>5</sup> fontana seu fontis; <sup>6</sup> pluviatilis seu pluvia; <sup>7</sup> nivalis.	<sup>1</sup> Common water; <sup>2</sup> distilled; <sup>3</sup> hot; <sup>4</sup> river; <sup>5</sup> spring; <sup>6</sup> rain; <sup>7</sup> snow.
Aqua mirabilis.	Admirable or wonderful water ( <i>an aromatic spirit prepared with French brandy, cinnamon, mace, and other aromatics</i> ).
<sup>1</sup> Aqua tosti panis; <sup>2</sup> decoctum hordei; <sup>3</sup> infusum theæ; <sup>4</sup> infusum carnis bubulae; <sup>5</sup> inf. carnis bubulae concentratum; <sup>6</sup> cacao; <sup>7</sup> chocolata; <sup>8</sup> coffea, infusum coffeeæ.	<sup>1</sup> Toast-water; <sup>2</sup> barley-water; <sup>3</sup> infusion of tea, or tea commonly so called; <sup>4</sup> beef-tea; <sup>5</sup> beef gravy or soup; <sup>6</sup> cocoa; <sup>7</sup> chocolate; <sup>8</sup> coffee, or infusion of coffee.
Potiones ardentes; vinolentæ seu meracioreæ; cerevisiae.	Spirituous, vinous, and fermented drinks.

\* *Aqua fontis* has been misread *aqua fortis*. See foot-note to Chap. VII. p. 108.

SECT. 20.—*De instrumentis Of Pharmaceutical pharmaceuticis. Instruments.*

Instrumenta, apparatus, ma- chinamenta.	An apparatus (ge- nerally).
Culter, cultellus.	A knife.
Pistillum.	A pestle.
Mortarium ( <sup>1</sup> vitreum,* <sup>2</sup> fictile, <sup>3</sup> marmoreum, <sup>4</sup> ferreum, <sup>5</sup> lig- neum).	A mortar (o f <sup>1</sup> glass, <sup>2</sup> earthen- ware, <sup>3</sup> marble, <sup>4</sup> iron, <sup>5</sup> wood.
Spathula.	A spatula.
Porphyrites.	A levigating or smoothing stone (sometimes made or porphyry).
Vas, vasulum ( <sup>1</sup> fictile, figulare; <sup>2</sup> loricatum, vitreatum).	A vessel (o f earth- enware, <sup>2</sup> glazed).
<sup>1</sup> Vitrum; <sup>2</sup> vitrea, PLINY; <sup>3</sup> phiala; <sup>4</sup> lagena; <sup>5</sup> ampulla.	<sup>1</sup> Glass; <sup>2</sup> glasses (vessels made of glass); <sup>3</sup> a phial; <sup>4</sup> a flask; <sup>5</sup> a bot- tle.
Orificio amplio præditus.	Furnished with a wide orifice.
In vitro charta nigra involuto ( <i>seu</i> obducto).	In glass [that is, <i>in a glass vessel</i> ] which is envelop- ed by black pa- per [ <i>to exclude the light</i> ].

\* “In expressing the matter of which any substance was directly composed, as well as the vegetable or animal from which anything was derived, the Romans almost always used an adjective; and this, in the former case, usually terminated in *eus*.”—*Horæ Subsecivæ*

<sup>1</sup> Obturamentum, PLINY; <sup>2</sup> epi- stomium; <sup>2</sup> operculum.	<sup>1</sup> A stopper; <sup>2</sup> a cover or lid.
<sup>1</sup> Obturamenta suberea; <sup>2</sup> oper- cula suberea; <sup>2</sup> obturamenta vitrea.	<sup>1</sup> Cork stoppers [c o r k s a n d bung]; <sup>2</sup> glass stoppers.
<sup>1</sup> Pyxis ( <i>pyxidis</i> ), PLINY; <sup>2</sup> pyxis stannea, PLINY; <sup>3</sup> pyxis lignea, <sup>4</sup> fictilis, <sup>5</sup> chartacea.	<sup>1</sup> A box; an apothecary's box or gal- lipot; <sup>2</sup> a tin box; <sup>3</sup> a wooden box; <sup>4</sup> an earthen box or gallipot; <sup>5</sup> a paper box.
Pyxidicula, CELS	A little box used by apothecaries, and capable of holding liquids; a gallipot.
Scatula.	A wooden or chip box [ <i>as the pill, ointment, or lozenge box</i> ].
<sup>1</sup> Olla, PLINY; <sup>2</sup> ollula; <sup>3</sup> olla fie- tilis, PLINY; <sup>4</sup> olla alba, grisea, fusca; <sup>5</sup> olla epistomio subereo <i>vel</i> vesicā clausa.	<sup>1</sup> A pot [ <i>usually earthenware</i> ]; <sup>2</sup> a little pot; <sup>3</sup> an earthen pot; <sup>4</sup> a white, gray, or brown pot; <sup>5</sup> a pot closed by a cork stopper [ <i>as by a bung</i> ] or by a bladder.
Narthecium, CIC.	A box, gallipot, or place to keep medicines in. [ <i>It</i>

applies to the pots or jars in which the apothecary keeps his medicines].

Arcula.	An ointment box.
Fietilia.	Earthen vessels, earthenware.
Infundibulum: per infundibulum.	A funnel; through a funnel.
<sup>1</sup> Virga: <sup>2</sup> baculus <i>vel</i> baculum; <sup>3</sup> bacillum.	<sup>1</sup> A rod or twig; <sup>2</sup> a stick; <sup>3</sup> a little stick.
Virga vitrea.	A glass rod.
Ope bacilli lignei.	By means of a small wooden stick.
Thermometrum (Fahrenheitianum).	A thermometer (Fahrenheit's).
Pannus ( <sup>1</sup> erassus, <sup>2</sup> tenuis, <sup>3</sup> lin- teus, <sup>4</sup> cannabinus, <sup>5</sup> gossypi- nus, <sup>6</sup> sericus, <sup>7</sup> laneus).	<sup>1</sup> cloth (coarse, <sup>2</sup> fine, <sup>3</sup> thin, <sup>4</sup> hempen, <sup>5</sup> cotton, <sup>6</sup> silk, <sup>7</sup> woolen).
Cribrum (setaceum).	A sieve (hair).
Per cribrum.*	Through a sieve.
<sup>1</sup> Saccus, sacculus; <sup>2</sup> manica Hippo- cratis.	<sup>1</sup> A bag, a little bag: <sup>2</sup> Hippocrates's sleeve ( <i>a conical flannel bag used for filtration</i> ).
Typus.	A mould.

\* "Ope cribri" is less classical than "per cribrum."

Tegula.

<sup>1</sup>Charta : <sup>2</sup>chartula : chartulae.<sup>1</sup>Charta bibula : <sup>2</sup>c. emporetica ;  
<sup>3</sup>c. cœrulea ; <sup>4</sup>c. epistolaris ;  
<sup>5</sup>c. augusta : <sup>6</sup>c. cerata ; <sup>7</sup>c.  
laevigata *sen* dentata : <sup>8</sup>c. ex-  
ploratoria [cœrulea *vel* rubef-  
facta].<sup>1</sup>Charta pura : <sup>2</sup>schediasma.

Dentur in chartis.

A tile.

<sup>1</sup>Paper : <sup>2</sup>a small  
piece of paper ;  
small papers [as  
the papers kept  
ready cut in apo-  
thecaries' shops].<sup>1</sup>Bibulous or blot-  
ting paper ; <sup>2</sup>pack  
or brown paper ;  
<sup>3</sup>blue paper ;  
<sup>4</sup>writing paper ;  
<sup>5</sup>fine paper ;  
<sup>6</sup>waxed paper ;  
<sup>7</sup>smooth paper ;  
<sup>8</sup>test paper [blue  
or reddened].<sup>1</sup>Clean paper (not  
written on) ;  
<sup>2</sup>waste paper.Let them be sent  
in papers.

[Other terms pertaining to pharmaceutical instruments, &amp;c., which occasionally occur in prescriptions, have been already mentioned.

Relating to plasters . . . .	p. 25-28.
" electrifying . . . .	p. 35-39.
" galvanising . . . .	p. 39-41.
" magnetising . . . .	p. 41-42.
" bathing, . . . .	p. 53-58.
" measures . . . .	p. 58-63.]

SECT. 21.—*De instrumentis chirurgicis.* Of Surgical Instruments.

Bracherium <i>seu</i> retinaculum.	A bandage for hernia (i. e. a truss).
<sup>1</sup> Ferula: <sup>2</sup> canalis; <sup>3</sup> canalicus:	<sup>1</sup> A splint; <sup>2</sup> a sling.
<sup>2</sup> mitella.	
Sypho ( <sup>1</sup> eburneus, <sup>2</sup> vitreus).	A syringe ( <sup>1</sup> ivory, <sup>2</sup> glass).
Spongia, spongiola.	A sponge.
Penicillus <i>vel</i> penicillum.	A painter's pencil or brush.
Ope penicilli camelini.	By means of a camel's hair pencil.
<sup>1</sup> Fistula: <sup>2</sup> tubus: <sup>3</sup> calamus.	<sup>1</sup> A pipe; <sup>2</sup> a tube; <sup>3</sup> a reed.
Per fistulam vitream.	Through a glass tube.

[Other terms pertaining to surgical instruments, which occur in prescriptions, have been before mentioned.

Relating to blood-letting . . . .	p. 16.
" cupping . . . .	p. 18-23.
" tooth-drawing . . . .	p. 23.
" shaving . . . .	p. 31-32.
" issues and setons . .	p. 32-35.
" injections . . . .	p. 47-51.
" catheterism . . . .	p. 51.]

SECT. 22.—*De modis pharmaceuticis.* Of Pharmaceutical Operations.

Formula, ratio, modus, &c.	;	A process, operation, &c.
Compositio, <i>Præparatio.</i>		A preparation.
Parare,* comparare, conficere, compонere, <i>præparare.</i>		To prepare or compose.
Medicamentum curatum, <i>præparatum.</i> †		A prepared or treated medicine.
Ad aptum crassitudinem; ad aptam mollitatem; ad idoneam spissitatem; ad debitam spissitudinem; ad debitam tenacitatem.		To a proper consistence.
Ad gratam aciditatem ( <i>vel</i> acerbitatem).		To an agreeable acidity.
Concusso prius vitro; phialâ prius concussâ; vase prius agitato; ante usum concutiendo lagenam.		The bottle being previously shaken.‡

\* “In stating how a medicine was to be prepared, as indeed in ordering at any time it was more usual among the Romans, and apparently considered less arbitrary and offensive, to use the future of the indicative than the imperative mood. Thus *Mittes in ollam et cal-facies*” seems to be a politer as well as more classical form of expression than the modern one of ‘*Mitte et calefac.*’”—*Horæ Subsecivæ.*

† “In almost the only example of the use of this word by Celsus, it evidently signifies *not treated*, in general, for medicinal use, but ‘*got ready before*’ ‘*Curatus*,’ in the former sense, is common both in Celsus and Pliny.”—*Horæ Subsecivæ.*

‡ The Homœopathists are of opinion that rubbing or shaking augments the activity of a medicine. Hence they lay down the exact period of time requisite for these operations, or the number of rubs and shakes the medicine is to receive. For example, in dissolving a solid in water, we are told to move the phial “*circum axia suam*,” and *at each attenuation to shake it twice*—“*bit, brachio quidem bis moto, concute*”!!

<sup>1</sup> More solito : <sup>2</sup> modo præscripto.	<sup>1</sup> In the accustomed manner : <sup>2</sup> in the manner prescribed.
Accuratè pensus.	Accurately weighed.
Peractâ effervescentiâ.	The effervescence being finished.

## CHAPTER VI.

## NOMENCLATURE EMPLOYED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

The Latin names by which the various articles of the *Materia Medica* are usually designated in prescriptions, are those employed in the *Pharmacopœia*. They are, for the most part, *scientific*. Many of the medicines of recent discovery have, in fact, only scientific names : as the salt called *iodide of potassium* (*potassii iodidum*), or, less correctly, *hydriodate of potash* (*potassa hydriodas*). But those substances which were known to the ancient Greeks and Romans have also their appropriate classical names : as *spuma argenti* (litharge), *alumen* (alum), &c. Lastly, there is another description of names which, as being neither scientific nor classical, I shall call *barbarous*. These are the names applied to substances discovered subsequent to the downfall

of the Roman empire, but anterior to the introduction of a scientific nomenclature into pharmacy. *Calomel*\* (calomelas) and *corrosive sublimate* (sublimatus corrosivus) are illustrations of the last class of names.

The following are a few examples of the unscientific names formerly in use: those in italics occur in Celsus:—

1. MINERAL SUBSTANCES.—*Ærugo, alum, atra-mentum sutorium* (sulphate of iron), *auripig-mentum* (orpiment), borax, butyrum antimoni, *calx*, calomel or mercurius dulcis, causticum lunare, *cerussa*, cinnabaris, *cremor tartari*, kali, *minium*, natron, *nitrum* (carbonate of soda), *plumbum album* (stannum), *sal ammoniacum*, sal commune, sal tartari, *sandaracha* (realgar, or red arsenic), *spuma argenti* (lithargyrus), *squama ferri*, *spiritus nitri* (nitric acid), sublimatus cor-rosivus, *tartarum emeticum*.

2. VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.—*Ammoniacum, amy-lum, anethum, balsamum* (balm of Gilead),

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\* Various opinions are held respecting the meaning of the word "Calomel." Some assert that Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayerne (who first employed the words *Calomelas* and *Mercurius Calo-melanis*) applied this term to it in consequence of his having had a black servant who prepared it; others say, "quod nigro humori sit bonum," a good (*καλός*) remedy for black (*μελας*) bile.

*cassia, cicta, galbanum, hyoscyamus, papaveres lachrymarum (opium), piper longum, ruta, veratrum album, thus, sinapis, pyrethrum.*

3. ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.—*Ichthyocolla, sanguisuga (hirudo), sepia.*

For the nomenclature now used in Botany and Zoology we are indebted to Linnæus. Rivinus, indeed, "has the merit of originality, having been the first to contrive naming each plant in two words. But his names were meant for specific definitions, for which they are wholly inadequate. Linnæus, in constructing his more accurate and full specific characters, intended the latter should serve as names, and, therefore, called them *nomina specifica*. When he, most fortunately for the science and for the popularity of his whole System of Nature, invented the present simple specific names, he called them *nomina trivialia*,—trivial, or for common use; but that term is now superfluous."\*

The nomenclature now employed in Chemistry is that proposed by the French chemists,† Morveau, Lavoisier, Berthollet and Foureroy; but modified so as to suit the present state of science. When the philosophical world had adopted the reformed

\* Sir James Edward Smith's *Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany*, 4th ed. p. 288. 1819.

† *Méthode de Nomenclature Chimique*. Paris, 1787.

chemical nomenclature, the medical colleges substituted, for the ancient names of medicines, scientific ones, expressive of the supposed nature or composition of these substances. From this proceeding both advantages and disadvantages have resulted to Pharmacy, though on the whole the former greatly preponderate over the latter. Uniformity of nomenclature could be obtained in no other way. For though, by the adoption of the arbitrary classical and barbarous names used by the ancient writers, convenient terms (having no reference to the nature or composition of the substances to which they are applied) might be obtained for all the older medicines, we should still be obliged to resort to a scientific nomenclature for newly-discovered substances which have had no arbitrary or unscientific names given to them. The use of a philosophical language has another and obvious advantage. It renders intelligible in all countries, and at all times, the terms employed by the pharmacist. "Let the reader," says Dr. Paris,\* "wade through the prescriptions of the older writers, and he may well fancy himself in the land of Shinar: whereas, by adopting the recognized language of science, whatever may be its future revolutions, the articles of the *Materia*

\* *Pharmacologia*, 9th ed. p. 102.

Medicæ will be readily identified in every age and country."

It must be admitted however, that great inconvenience, not to say danger, attends the employment of a philosophical nomenclature in pharmacy. Scientific names represent opinions rather than facts, and hence require to be altered according to the fashion of the day. The numerous changes in scientific nomenclature which have occurred during the last forty years have proved extremely embarrassing and vexatious both to the pharmacist and medical practitioner;\* and we have only to look at the writings of some of the most distinguished scientific chemists of the present day to see that a change is now taking place more extensive and important than any that has occurred for more than half a century.

In the British Pharmacopœia, 1864, several alterations have been made in the names by which chemical substances are proposed to be called when used in medicine. The following table represents

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\* At the time when malignant cholera was raging in England, an old medical practitioner residing more than 100 miles from the metropolis, thus accosted the traveller of a London druggist: "I hear that *chloride of sodium* is a good remedy for cholera; and as I should like to try it, I will thank you to send me four ounces of that substance, provided it be not very costly." The traveller, who knew as little of modern chemical nomenclature as his customer, sent the order to his employer in London, and, in due time, the disciple of *Aesculapius* received "per coach," much to his surprise, four ounces of *table salt*!

the names used in the London Pharmacopœia of 1851, and the new names used for the same substances in the British Pharmacopœia.

*London Pharm.* 1851. *British Pharm.* 1864.

Ammoniæ sesquicarbo- Ammoniæ carbonas.  
nas.

Antimonii oxysulphur- Antimonium sulphura-  
retum.

— potassio-tar- — tartaratum.  
tras.

Bismuthi nitras.

Bismuthum album.

Calx chlorinata.

Calx chlorata.

Chloroformyl.

Chloroformum.

Ferri ammonio-citras.

Ferri et ammoniæ citras.

— carbonas cum sac- — carbonas saccha-  
charo.

— carbonas saccharata.

— potassio-tartras.

Ferrum tartaratum.

— sesquioxidum.

Ferri peroxidum.

Hydrargyri ammonio- Hydrargyrum ammoni-  
chlorid.

{ Calomelas.  
Hydrargyri subchloridum.

— bichloridum.

{ Hydrargyrum corrosivum sublimatum.  
Hydrargyri chloridum.

— iodidum.

— iodidum  
viride.

<i>London Pharm.</i> , 1851.	<i>British Pharm.</i> , 1864.
Hydrargyri nitrico-oxi- dum.	Hydrargyri oxidum ru- brum.
Iodium.	Iodium.
Magnesia.	Magnesia levis.
Magnesiæ carbonas.	Magnesiæ carbonas levis.
Plumbi oxidum.	Lithargyrum.
Potassæ bitartras.	Potassæ tartras acida.
— hydras.	Potassa caustica.
Potassii sulphuretum.	— sulphurata.
Quinæ disulphas.	Quiniæ sulphas.
Sodæ chlorinatae liquor.	Sodæ chloratae liquor.
— potassio-tartras.	— et potassæ tartras.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici.	Spiritus ætheris nitrosi.
Sulphur.	Sulphur sublimatum.

## CHAPTER VII.

### ON THE ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

To save time and space, the words employed in prescriptions are frequently abbreviated or contracted; but the practice is objectionable, and in many cases dangerous.\*

\* The use of abbreviations is sanctioned by Cicero. "When Pompey was about to consecrate the temple of Victory, a difficulty arose as to the manner in which he should express his third con-

It not unfrequently happens that the abbreviations used to designate certain medicines are equally applicable to other articles contained in the Pharmacopœia; and, therefore, errors may be readily made in dispensing. The following are a few examples:—

<i>Abbreviations.</i>	<i>Medicines to which they may apply.</i>
Acid. Hydroc.*	{ Acidum Hydrochloricum, or Acidum Hydrocyanicum.
Aconit	{ Aconitum ( <i>the plant</i> ), or Aconita ( <i>the alkaloid</i> ).
Ammon.	{ Ammonia ( <i>the alkali</i> ), or Ammoniacum ( <i>the gum resin</i> ).
Aq. Fontis.†	{ May be misread for <i>Aq. Fortis</i> (nitric acid)

sulph. p; whether it should be *Consul Tertio*, or *Consul Tertium*. The learned men of Rome were divided in opinion and Cicero left this question undecided; for, in order to satisfy all parties, he directed it should be abbreviated as *Consul Tert.*—*Paris: Pharmacologia*, p. 467, 9th ed.

\* This abbreviation is frequently used to designate *hydrocyanic* or *prussic acid* (see a case mentioned in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, vol. ii p. 539). It is also sometimes employed to indicate *hydrochloric acid*. Mr. Richard Phillips (*Pharm. Journ.* vol. ii p. 320) applied to a chemist to have a prescription prepared, in which twenty drops of hydrochloric acid were directed to be taken twice a day. The dispenser gave him hydrocyanic for hydrochloric acid, and omitted to put the number of "drops" to be taken.

† The following alarming mistake occurred within the knowledge of Dr. Paris, who relates the anecdote:—"I had been sent for to see a child with hooping-cough; on entering the apartment I found its mother in considerable pain in her hand and arm. A medical man had just prescribed for the child, and his prescription was sent to a neighboring chemist; the bottle arrived, when the mother, on taking it in her hand, in order to administer it according to the directions given, was surprised by the explosion of the cork, and the contents of the phial flying over her hand and arm. On seeing the prescription, and the effect it had produced, I at once perceived the nature of the mistake. The prescription is now before me, and I will copy it *literatim*:—*By Sgr Papav alb. 5ij.; Aqua fontis 3vi. fl. mistura ut dict. sumend.* The

Calc. Chlor.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Calcii Chloridum} \text{ (muriate of lime), or} \\ \text{Calcis Chloridum} \text{ (chloride of lime, or bleaching powder).} \end{array} \right.$
Emp. Lyth.*	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Emplastrum Lithargyri. May be misread} \\ \text{for Emp. Lytt. (Emplastrum Lyttæ).} \end{array} \right.$
Ext. Col.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Extractum Colchici, or} \\ \text{Extractum Colocynthidis.} \end{array} \right.$
Hydr.†	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hydrargyrum (quicksilver), or} \\ \text{Hydras (hydrate), or} \\ \text{Hydriodas (hydriodate), or} \\ \text{Hydrochloricum (hydrochloric), or} \\ \text{Hydrocyanicum (hydrocyanic).} \end{array} \right.$
Hydr. Potassæ ‡	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hydras Potassæ (potassa fusa), or} \\ \text{Hydriodas Potassæ (iodide of potassium).} \end{array} \right.$

down stroke of the *n* might certainly have been mistaken for *r*, but this was no excuse for the chemist who ought to have known that the prescriber never could have meant to give the child *Aqua fertis.*" (This prescription is in the Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society).

\* "One of our eminent surgeons having occasion to direct the application of a lead plaster (*Emplast. Litharg.* P. L. 1787), he abbreviated the term as follows, substituting at the same time *y* for that of *t*.—*Emp. Lyth.*, when the compounder, reading the *h* for the *t*, sent the *Emplast. Lyttæ!* As it was applied to the groin, it is scarcely necessary to state the distress of the patient and the dismissal of the practitioner."—*Paris.*

† The abbreviation *Hyose* (*Hyoseyamus*) may be written so illegibly as to be confounded with *Hydrar* (*Hydrargyrum*).

‡ Mr. Richard Phillips states (*Pharm. Journ.* vol. iii. p. 244) that he presented to a chemist and druggist a paper on which was clearly written "*Potassæ Hydratis 5ij.*" and he was supplied with iodide of potassium, labelled "*Hydr. Pot. 5ij.*" The following is an instance in which the converse error was made, and *hydras potassæ* substituted for *iodide of potassium*:—An apprentice who had been seventeen months at the business of a chemist and druggist, was left in care of the shop while his master attended a meeting. A prescription, of which the following is a copy, was left to be dispensed:—

R. Hydr. Potassæ 5iss.

Syr. Croci 5j.

Aqua 3vj. M. capiat cochl. amp. ter in die.

The youth had received strict orders never to prepare any medicine that he had the least doubt of; the medicine was wanted immediately, and on referring to the *Pharmacopœia* he found that the only preparation of potash with the above commencement

Hydr. Bic.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hydrargyri bichloridum (corrosive sublimate), or} \\ \text{Hydrargyri bicyanidum (bicyanide of mercury).} \end{array} \right.$
Hydr. Bin.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hydrargyri biniodidum (red iodide of mercury), or} \\ \text{Hydrargyri binoxydum (red oxide of mercury).} \end{array} \right.$
Hydr. Oxyd. N.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hydrargyri oxydum nigrum (black oxide of mercury), or} \\ \text{Hydrargyri oxydum nitricum (red precipitate)} \end{array} \right.$
Menth. P.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mentha piperita (peppermint), or} \\ \text{Mentha pulegium (pennyroyal).} \end{array} \right.$
Potas.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Potassium (the metal), or} \\ \text{Potassa (potash)} \end{array} \right.$
Potas. Hydr.	(See Hydr. Pot.)
Potas. Sulph.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Potassii sulphuretum (liver of sulphur), or} \\ \text{Potassie sulphas (sulphate of potash).} \end{array} \right.$
Sod.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sodium (the metal), or} \\ \text{Soda (soda).} \end{array} \right.$
Sod. Chlor.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sodii chloridum (common salt), or} \\ \text{Soda chlorinata } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(chlorinated soda or} \\ \text{Sodæ chloridum } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{bleaching liquid).} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$
Sulph.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sulphur (brimstone).} \\ \text{Sulphuretum (sulphuret), or} \\ \text{Sulphas (sulphate).} \end{array} \right.$

“In writing directions for taking any sort of medicine, avoid abbreviations as much as possible. Let numbers be expressed in words, not in figures; and let every word, throughout, be perfectly legible.

“*Do not write a label in this manner:—Dissolve these ingredients in  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pint of gruel or broth; take 4 tablesp. at 1st, and 2 tablesp. every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour*

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was “*Potassa Hydras*:” this he used, and fortunately, the error being discovered after one dose only had been taken, and the proper antidotes being administered early, the patient is not likely to feel any ill effects from it.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*, vol. ii. p. 533.

until it operates : adding, w<sup>n</sup> you take each dose, 2 teaspfls. of the Tinct. sent herewith.'

"But write it in this manner:—' Dissolve these ingredients in half a pint of gruel or broth, and take four tablespoonfuls at first, and two tablespoonfuls every half hour until it operates : adding, when you take each dose, two tablespoonfuls of the Tincture sent herewith.'

"I have known, even in cases where a man writes a very good hand, mistakes made by figures resembling others, or being mistaken for others, by readers whose sight was not good. I have known a 3 resembling an 8, and being mistaken for it ; a 4 resembling a 7, and often a 7 for a 4. In writing, for the word half, the abbreviation  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the 1 is often expressed by a dot so small as to be scarcely visible, while the 2 is much larger than it ought to be [thus,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ]. The consequence has been that a medicine ordered to be administered every half hour, in a case of extreme danger, has been given only every two hours, and the patient died."—*Chamberlain's Tirocinium Medicum.*

The following is a *List of Abbreviations and Contractions* more or less frequently met with in prescriptions:—

*A. aa. ana (ara)*, of each ingredient. It signifies equally of weight or measure, and in this sense it is used by Hippocrates and Dioscorides. *A.* or *aa.* is used for brevity. In the *Pharmacopœia*, the term *singulorum* is employed instead of *ana*.

*Abdom.* *Abdomen*, the belly ; *abdominis*, of the belly ; *abdomini*, to the belly.

*Abs. febr.* *Absente febre*, in absence of the fever.

*Ad 2 r. c.* *Ad duas rices*, at twice taking.

*Ad 3tiam ricem.* *Ad tertiam ricem*, for three times.

*Ad gr. acid.* *Ad grata m aciditatem*, to an agreeable sourness.

*Ad def. animi.* *Ad defctionem animi*, to fainting.

*Ad libit.* *Ad libitum*, at pleasure.

*Add.* *Adde*, or *addantur*, add, or let be added; *addendus*, to be added: *addendo*, by adding.

*Adjac.* *Adjacens*, adjacent.

*Admor.* *Admore*, or *admoveatur*, or *admoveantur*, apply, or let be applied.

*Adst. febre.* *Adstante febre*, when the fever is on.

*Adv.* *Adversum*, against.

*Aggred. febre.* *Aggrediente febre*, while the fever is coming on.

*Altern. horis.* *Alternis horis*, every other hour.

*Alvo adst.* *Alvo adstricta*, when the belly is bound.

*Aq. astr.* *Aqua astricta*, frozen water.

*Aq. bull.* *Aqua bulliens*, boiling water.

*Aq. com.* *Aqua communis*, common water.

*Aq. flur.* *Aq. fluvialis*, river water.

*Aq. mar.* *Aqua marina*, sea water.

*Aq. niv.* *Aqua nivalis*, snow water

*Aq. pluv.* *Aqua pluvialis*, or *Aqua pluvialis*, rain water.

*Aq. ferr.* *Aqua ferrans*, hot water.

*Aq. font.* *Aqua fontana*, or *Aqua fontis*, or *Aqua fontalis*, spring water.

*Bis ind.* *Bis in dies*, twice a day.

*Bil.* *Bil.* (drink thru.)

*BB.* *Bil.* *Barbadiensis*, Barbados; or *Aloe*\* *Barbadensis*.

\* *Aloe* is a feminine name of the first declension, but having a Greek termination, *Alexis*, is thus declined: N. *aloe*, G. *aloes*, D. *aloe*, A. *aloe*, V. *aloe*, Ab. *aloe*.

*B. M.* *Balneum Marie*, or *Balneum Maris*, a warm water bath.

*Bull.* *Bulliat*, or *bulliant*, let boil.

*But.* *Butyrum*, butter.

*B. V.* *Balneum vaporosum*, or *Balneum vaporis* a vapor bath.

*C.* *Cum*, with.

*Cærul.* *Cæruleus*, blue.

*Cap.* *Capiat*, let the patient take.

*Calom.* *Calomelas* (from *καλός*, good, and *μέλας*, black), calomel, or the chloride of mercury.

*C. C.* *Cornu cerri*, hartshorn. *Cucurbitula cruenta*, a cupping-glass with the searificator. It means, literally, "the bloody cupping-glass."

*C. C. U.* *Cornu\* cerri ustum*, burnt hartshorn.

*Coch.* a spoonful; a tablespoonful.†

*Cochlear.* *Cochleatum*, by spoonfuls.

*Coch.* *ampl.* *Cochleare amplum*, a large (or table) spoonful. About half an ounce of watery fluids and two or three drachms of alcoholie.

*Coch.* *infant.* *Cochleare infantis*, a child's spoonful.

*Coch.* *magn.* *Cochleare magnum*, a large spoonful.

*Coch.* *med.* *Cochleare medium*, } a middling

*Coch.* *mod.* *Cochleare modicum*, } or moderate spoonful; that is, a child's or dessertspoonful. About two fluidrachms of distilled water.

*Coch.* *parr.* *Cochleare parrum*, a small (or tea) spoonful. It contains about one fluidrachm of dis-

\* *Cornu* belongs to the fourth declension, but, like all other nouns in *u*, is indeclinable in the singular, though regular in the plural; as plural *N. cornua*, *G. cornuum*, *D. cornibus*, *A. cornua*, *V. cornut*, *Ab. cornibus*.

† See page 60.

tilled water. I find that a teaspoonful of this size will hold from half a drachm to two scruples of the common carbonate of magnesia, when heaped up; or about two drachms of sublimed sulphur.

*Col.* *Cola*, strain.

*Col.* *Colatus*, strained.

*Colet.* *Colat.* *Coletur*, let it be strained; *colatur*, to the strained liquor.

*Colet.* *Colentur*, let them be strained.

*Color.* *Coloretur*, let it be colored.

*Comp.* *Compositus*, *a*, *um*, compounded.

*Con.* *Concitus*, cut.

*Cong.* *Congius*, a gallon.

*Cons.* *Conservu*, a conserve; also, keep thou.

*Cont. rem.* *Continuentur remedia*, let the medicines be continued.

*Coq.* *Coque*, boil; *coquantur*, let them be boiled.

*Coq. ad med. consumpt.* *Coque ad medietatis consumptionem*, boil to the consumption of half.

*Coq. in S. A.* *Coque in sufficiente quantitate aqua*, boil in a sufficient quantity of water.

*Cort.* *Cortex*, bark.

*C. v.* *Cras respere*, to-morrow evening.

*C. m. s.* *Cras mane sumendus*, to be taken to-morrow morning.

*C. n.* *Cras nocte*, to-morrow night.

*Crast.* *Crastinus*, for to-morrow.

*Cuj.* *Cujus*, of which.

*Cujuslib.* *Cujuslibet*, of any.

*Cyath. thea.* *Cyatho thea*, in a cup of tea.

*Cyath.* *Cyathus*, vel } a wine glass.

*C. rinar.* *Cyathus rinarius*, } About two ounces of watery liquids (see page 60). In the Paris Pharmacopœia it is estimated at five ounces.

*Deaur. pil.* *Deaurentur pilulæ*, let the pills be gilt.\*

*Deb. spiss.* *Debita spissitudo*, a proper consistency.

*Dec.* *Decanta*, pour off.

*Decub.* *Decubitūs*, of lying down.

*De d. in d.* *De die in diem*, from day to day.

*Deglut.* *Deglutiatur*, may be (or let be) swallowed.

*Dej. alvi.* *Dejectiones alvi*, stools.

*Det.* *Detur*, let it be given.

*Dieb. alt.* *Diebus alternis*, every other day.

*Dieb. tert.* *Diebus tertii*, every third day.

*Dil.* *Dilue*, dilutus; dilute (thou), diluted.

*Diluc.* *Diluculo*, at break of day.

*Dim.* *Dimidius*, one-half.

*D. in 2plo.* *Detur in duplo*, let twice as much be given.

\* "The practice of gilding pills was formerly very much in request; but for the last fifty years it has grown into disuse. Nevertheless, as unlikely things *do* sometimes occur, it might so happen that some very particular old lady or gentleman, placing peculiar confidence in some prescription of a hundred years old, at the foot of which the words '*Deaurentur pilulæ*' are written, might not be satisfied without having the same medicine in its usual *splendor*; therefore it is well that we should know how to do this, especially as it is the easiest and simplest thing in the world. Open a book of leaf gold or leaf silver, and having formed your pills perfectly round, lay them without rolling them in any sort of powder on the leaf of gold, or silver, at equal distances. For boluses, four are enough for one leaf; for large pills, eight or twelve; and for very small ones, sixteen or twenty upon one leaf: then pour off the pills, gold and all, from off the book, into a *clean* and *perfectly dry* gallipot, cover the gallipot with the palm of your hand, and shake it round and round, in the same manner as on ordinary occasions you would do if you were going to roll them in any sort of powder; and, on taking them out, you will find the pills perfectly covered with the leaf gold, or leaf silver."—*Chamberlain's Tyrocinium Medicum*.

*D. in p. aq.* *Dividatur in partes aequales*, let it be divided into equal parts.

*D. P.* *Dir. prop.* *Directione propria*, with a proper direction.

*Donec alv. bis dej.* *Donec alvus bis dejiciatur*, until the bowels have been twice evacuated.

*Donec alv. sol. fuer.* *Donec alvus soluta fuerit*, until the bowels be opened.

*Donec dol. neph. exular.* *Donec dolor nephriticus exulaverit*, until the nephritic pain is removed.

*D.* *Dosis*, a dose.

*Eburn.* *Eburneus*, made of ivory.

*Ed.* *Edulcorata*, edulcorated.

*Ejusd.* *Ejusdem*, of the same.\*

*Elect.* *Electuarium*, an electuary.

*Enem.* *Enema*,† a clyster; *enemata*, clysters.

*Exhib.* *Exhibetur*, let it be exhibited.

*Ext. sup. alut. moll.* *Extende super alutam mollem*, spread (thou) upon soft leather.

*F.* *Fac*,‡ make; *fiat*, fiant, let it be made.

*F. pil. xij.* *Fac pilulas duodecim*, make 12 pills.

*Fasc.* *Fasciculus*, a bundle which can be carried under the arm.‡

\* Dr. Mason Good relates the following anecdote:—"A gentleman of Worcester, who does not practice pharmacy, prescribed for his patient as follows:

R *Decoct. Cascarilla*, 3vj.

*Tinctura Ejusdem*, 5j. *Misc.*

The shopman of a neighboring apothecary, to whom the prescription was sent, took it to the gentleman who had written it, to know what he should substitute for the *Tinctura Ejusdem*, which he could not procure in any of the shops in the whole city."

† This word is commonly, though erroneously, pronounced *Enema*.

‡ *Fac* is used as the imperative, instead of *Face* (from *Facio*), which is but seldom found.

§ The terms *Fasciculus*, *Manipulus*, and *Pugillus*, are applied

*Feb. dur.* *Febre durante*, during the fever.

*Fem. intern.* *Femoribus internis*, to the inner part of the thighs.

*F. venæs.* *Fiat venæsectio*, bleed.

*F. H.* *Fiat hanstus*, let a draught be made.

*Fict.* *Fictilis*, earthen.

*Fil.* *Filtrum*, a filter. *Filtra*, filter (thou).

*Fist. arm.* *Fistula armata*, a clyster-pipe and bladder fitted for use.

*Fl.* *Fluidus*, liquid; also, by measure.

*F. L. A.* *Fiat lege artis*, let it be made by the rules of art.

*F. M.* *Fiat mistura*, let a mixture be made.

*Frust.* *Frustillatim*, in little pieces.

*F. S. A.* *Fiat secundum artem*, let it be made according to art.

*F. S. A. R.* *Fiat secundum artis regulas*, let it be made according to the rules of art.

*Gel. quav.* *Gelatina quaris*, in any kind of jelly.

*G. G. G.* *Gummi\* guttae gambæ*, gamboge.

*Gr.* *Granum*, grain; *grana*, grains.

*Gr. vj. pond.* *Grana sex pondere*, six grains by weight.

*Gtt.* *Gutta*, a drop; *guttæ*, drops.†

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principally to the measure of herbs and flowers (see pp. 62, 118, and 119). There is a considerable discrepancy among authors as to the quantities implied by these terms, as the following table will show:

<i>Linnæus.</i>	<i>Geig. r.</i>	<i>Paris Pharmacop.</i>
Pugillus.....5j.	5ss. to 5j.	5j. to 5ij.
Manipulus.....5iv.	5iv.	5j. to 5iiss.
Fasciculus.....5vj	5j.	

\* Nouns in *i*, as *Gummi*, are for the most part indeclinable in both numbers.

† The *sp. gr.* and *cohesive* power of liquids are various: hence the *weight* and the *size* of dr. ps. of different liquids are liable to

*Gutt.* *quibusd.* *Guttis quibusdam*, with a few drops.

*Guttat.* *Guttatim*, by drops.

*Har. pil sum iij.* *Harum pilularum sumantur tres*, let three of these pills be taken.

*Hb.* *Herba*, a herb.

*H. D.* or *Hor. decub.* *Horae decubitus*, at the hour of going to bed.

*H. p. n.* *Haustus purgans noster*, a formula of purging draught, made according to a practitioner's own private pharmacopœia.

*H. S.* or *Hor. som.* *Horae somni*, just before going to sleep; or, on retiring to rest.

*Hor. un. spatio.* *Horae unius spatio*, at the expiration of an hour.

*Hor. interm.* *Horis intermediis*, at the intermediate hours between what has been ordered at stated times.

*Hor. 11mā mat.* *Horā undecimā matutinā*, at the eleventh hour in the morning.

*Ind.* *Indies*, from day to day, or daily.

*In pulm.* *In pulmento*, in gruel.

*Inc.* *Incide, incisus*; cut (thou), being cut.

considerable variation. The following table, deduced from Mr. Shuttleworth's experiments, proves these statements:

1 <i>Fluidrachm of</i>	<i>Grains.</i>	<i>Drops.</i>
Distilled Water consists of.....	60	or 60
Solution of Arsenic.....	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	or 60
White Wine.....	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	or 94
Ipecacuanha Wine.....	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	or 84
Antimonial Wine.....	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	or 84
Rectified Spirits of Wine.....	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	or 151 $\frac{1}{2}$
Proof Spirit.....	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	or 140
Laudanum.....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	or 134
Tincture of Foxglove.....	58	or 144

The sizes of the drops of liquid also vary according to the *shape* of the vessel, as well as according to the *part of the lip* of the same vessel. Hence measuring by drops ought to be entirely abolished.

*Inf.* *Infunde*, pour in.

*Inj.* *enem.* *Injiciatur enema*, let a clyster be given.

*Jul.* *Julepus*, *Julepum*, *Julapium*, a Julep.\*

*Kal. ppt.* *Kali† preparatum* (*Potassæ Carbonas*, *Ph. L.*), prepared kali, or carbonate or subcarbonate of potash.

*Lat. dol.* *Lateri dolenti*, on the side that is painful.

*M.* *Misce*, mix; *mensurâ*, by measure; *manipulus*, a handful; *minimum*, a minim.

*Mane pr.* *Mane primo*, very early in the morning.

*Man.* *Manipulus*, a handful.‡

*Min.* *Minimum*, the sixtieth part of a drachm measure. *Minutum*, § a minute.

*M. P.* *Massa pilularum*, a pill mass.

*MR.* *Mistura*, a mixture.

*Mic Pan.* *Mica panis*, crumb of bread.

\* *Julep* or *Julapium* is derived from the Arabic (*juleb* or *julleb*). The Persians have admitted the word into their language, and write it *julab*. It imports literally a sweet medicated drink.—*Good's Nosology*

† *Kali* and *alkali*, commonly supposed to be Arabic, are Persian terms, *Kalia* and *Alkali*.—far more euphonious names than the indecentable nouns in general use,—and signify the ashes of marine plants; whence the Turks employ *Kal* for ashes in general, as well as their Lixivium.—*Good's Nosology*

‡ The following table shows the value of a *Manipulus*:

	Grammes	3	3	Gr.
<i>Manipulus seminum hordei</i> .....	101,40	or	3	2 5
<i>lini</i> .....	47,60	or	1	4 14 1/2
<i>farinæ de semine lini</i> .....	105,00	or	3	3 0 1/2
<i>foliorum malvae siccorum</i> .....	43,90	or	1	3 17 1/2
<i>cichorii siccorum</i> .....	32,00	or	0	8 14
<i>florum tiliæ</i> .....	40,10	or	1	2 18

§ *Minutum* is occasionally found in prescriptions, but is very barbarous Latin. The proper Latin for a minute is *sexagisma pars horæ*.

*Mitt.* *Mitte*, send; *mittatur*, or *mittantur*, let be sent.

*Mitt. sang. ad 3xij. saltem.* *Mitte sanguinem ad uncias duodecim saltem*, take away blood to 12 oz. at least.

*Mod. præsc.* *Modo præscripto*, in the manner prescribed.

*More dict.* *More dicto*, in the manner directed.\*

*Mor. sol.* *More solito*, in the usual manner.

*Ne tr. s. num.* *Ne tradas sine nummo*, do not deliver it unless paid. (Used by apothecaries as a caution to the assistant, when the presence of the patient prevents the master giving a verbal direction.)

*N. M.* *Nux moschata*, a nutmeg.

*No.* *Numero*, in number.

*O.* *Octarius*, a pint.†

*Ol. lini s. i.* *Oleum lini sine igne*, cold-drawn linseed oil.

*Omn. hor.* *Omní horá*, every hour.

*Omn. bid.* *Omní biduo*, every two days.

*Omn. bih.* *Omní bihorio*, every two hours.

*O. M.*, or *Omn. man.* *Omní mane*, every morning.

\* A physician who is in the habit of leaving *verbal* directions with the patient how his medicines are to be taken, and very frequently writes the prescription in *Latin*, but *very short* directions in *English*, wrote, at the foot of his prescription, *sum more dict*, "to be taken in the manner directed." The *c* in *dicto* being either carelessly written as an *e*, or mistaken as such, the apprentice read it *dict*, and, as he did not understand Latin, and the doctor often wrote directions in English, he took it to be "some more diet," and therefore was quite proud of the elegance of his translation, in writing "to be taken with a more liberal allowance of food."—*Tyrocinium Medicum*.

† The pint measure of the London Pharmacopœia (1851) contains twenty fluidounces.

*O. N.*, or *Omn. noct.* *Omni nocte*, every night.

*Omn. quadr. hor.* *Omni quadrante horæ*, every quarter of an hour.

O. O. O. *Oleum olivæ optimum*, best olive oil.

*Or. Orum, an egg.*\*

Oz. The ounce avoirdupois, as distinguished from the Troy ounce.

*P. æ., Part. æqual. Partes æquales, equal parts.*

*P. d.* *Per deliquium*, by deliquescence.

*Past.* *Pastillus*, *Pastillum* (dim. of *pasta*, a lozenge), a little lump or ball of paste, to take like a lozenge, a troch, or pastil.

P. Pondere, by weight.

P. C. *Pondus civile*, civil weight (Avoirdupois weight).

P. M. *Pondus medicinale*, medicinal weight  
(Apothecaries' weight).

*Ph. D. Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.*

*Ph. E. Pharmacopœia Edinensis.*

Ph. L. *Pharmacopæia Londinensis.*

Ph. U. S. Pharmacopœia of the United States.

*Part. vio.* *Partitis vicibus*, in divided doses.

*Per. op. emet.* *Peractū operatione em*  
the operation of the emetic is finished.

*Pocul.* *Poculum*, a cup. A teacup holds from four to six ounces of distilled water.

*Pocill.* *Pocillum*, a little cup.

*Post sing. sed. liq.* *Post singulas sedes liquidas,*  
after every loose stool.

Ppt. *Præparata*, prepared.

	5.	5.	Gr
* According to the Paris Pharmacopœia, A fresh egg, of large size, weighs.....	2	2	0
without the shell.....	2	0	0
The white weighs.....	1	2	57
The yolk.....	0	5	15

*P. r. n.* *Pro re nata*, according as circumstances arise (that is, occasionally).

*P. rat. et.* *Pro ratione, etatis*, according to the age of the patient.

*Pug.* *Pugillus*, a pinch; a gripe between the thumb and the two first fingers \*.

*Pulv.* *Pulvis, pulverizatus*; a powder, powdered.

*Q. l.* *Quantum libet.* } as much as you please.

*Q. p.* *Quantum placet,* } as much as you please.

*Q. s.* *Quantum sufficiat, or quantum satis*, much as is sufficient.

*Quor.* *Quorum*, of which.

*Q. V.* *Quantum vis, quantum volueris*, as much as you will.

*Red. in pulv.* *Reductus in pulverem*, powdered.

*Redig.* *in pulv.* *Redigatur in pulverem*, let it be reduced to powder.

*Reg. umbil.* *Regio umbilici*, the umbilical region.

*Repet.* *Repetatur, repetantur*, let it be continued.

*S. A.* *Secundum artem*, according to art.

*Scat.* *Scatula*, a box.

*S. N.* *Secundum naturam*, according to nature.

*Semidr.* *Semidrachma*, half a drachm.

*Semih.* *Semihora*, half an hour.

*Sesunc.* *Sesuncia*, an ounce and a half.

*Sesquih.* *Sesquihora*, an hour and a half.

*Si n. val.* *Si non valeat*, if it does not answer.

\* The following table shows the value of the Pugillus.

	<i>Grammes</i>	<i>ʒ.</i>	<i>ʒ.</i>	<i>Gr.</i>
<i>Pugillus florum anthemidis nobilis</i> .....	7.80	or 2	0	0
<i>aromatica montanae</i> .....	6.20	or 1	1	15½
<i>tussilaginis farfarae</i> .....	6.20	or 1	1	15½
<i>althaea officinalis</i> .....	5.00	or 1	0	17
<i>malvae</i> .....	3.20	or 0	2	9
<i>seminum fenniculi</i> .....	7.00	or 1	2	8
<i>anisi</i> .....	4.40	or 1	0	8

*Si op. sit.* *Si opus sit*, if there be occasion.

*Si vir. perm.* *Si vires permittant*, if the strength will bear it.

*Signatura*, a label (see p. 8).

*Sign. n. pr.* *Signetur nomine proprio*, let it be written upon with the proper name (not the trade name).

*Sing.* *Singulorum*, of each.

*S. S. S.* *Stratum super stratum*, layer upon layer.

*Ss.* *Semi*, a half.

*St.* *Stet*, let it stand; *stent*, lent them stand.

*Sub fin. coct.* *Sub finem coctionis*, when the boiling is nearly finished.

*Sum. tal.* *Sumat talem*, let the patient take one like this.

*Sum.* *Summitates*, the summits or tops.

*Sum.* *Sume, sumat, sumatur, sumantur, sumendus*: take thou, let him take, let be taken, to be taken.

*S. V.* *Spiritus vinosus*, ardent spirit of any strength.

*S. V. R.* *Spiritus vini rectificatus*, rectified spirit of wine.

*S. V. T.* *Spiritus vini tenuis*, proof spirit.

*Tabel.* *Tabella* (dim. of *tabula*, a table), a lozenge.

*Temp. dext.* *Tempori dextro*, to the right temple.\*

*T. O.* *Tinctura opii*, tincture of opium; generally confounded with laudanum, which is properly the wine of opium.

*T. O. C.* *Tinctura opii camphorata*, paregoric

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\* *Tempora*, the temples, although generally used in the plural, yet is sometimes found in the singular.

elixir.\* It is now called *Tinct. camphora composita*.

*Trit.* *Tritura*, triturate.

*Tra.* *Tinctura*, tincture.

*Troc.* *Trochisci*, troches or lozenges.

*Ult.* *præser.* *Ultimo præscriptus*, the last ordered.

*V. O. S.* *Vitello ori solutus*, dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

*Vom. urg.* *Vomitione urgente*, the vomiting being troublesome.

*V. S. B.* *Venæsectio brachii*, bleeding in the arm.

*Zz.* *Zingiber*, ginger.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### ON THE SYMBOLS OR SIGNS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

Formerly the signs or symbols employed in chemistry and pharmacy as substitutes for words, were numerous. At the present time they are very few. The following alone deserve notice:

\* Dr M. Good, in his History of Medicine, published in the year 1795, relates the following story:—A physician prescribed for the son of a poor woman, laboring under dyspnoa, the following draught, to be given at bedtime:

*R. Syr. papav. alb.* 5j.

*Tinct. opii* C. 5ij.

*Aq. destill.* v. M.

Unfortunately, the person to whom this prescription was brought, not being acquainted with the new name for paregoric elixir, and not attending to the C. (*camphoratus*), made it with 5j. *Tinctura opii*; and, though he advised the woman to give the child only half the draught, it proved sufficiently strong to destroy life before the evening of the following day.

**R.** *Recipe*, take. Ancient authors use this sign **♸**, being the old heathen invocation to Jupiter, seeking his blessing upon the formula, equivalent to the usual invocation of the poets and of Mahomedan authors, or the *Laus Deo* with which book-keepers and merchants' clerks formerly began their books of accounts and invoices—a practice now almost extinct. “It is at present so disguised by the addition of the down stroke, which converts it into the letter **R**, that, were it not for its *cloren* foot, we might be led to question the fact of its superstitious origin.”—*Paris's Pharmacologia*. (See Chap. I. p. 6).

**m.** *Minimum*, the sixtieth part of a fluidrachm.

**Gtt.** *Guttæ*, drops.

**Gr.** *Granum* or *Grana* A grain, or grains. The  $\frac{1}{480}$  part of the Troy ounce, the  $\frac{1}{5760}$  part of the Troy pound, or the  $\frac{1}{7000}$  part of the avoirdupois pound.\*

**ʒ.** *Scrupulus* vel *Scrupulum*. A scruple, equal to twenty grains troy.

**ʒ.** *Drachma*, a drachm, equal to three scruples; or, in liquids, the eighth part of an ounce measure.

**ʒ.** *Uncia*, an ounce troy; or, in liquids, the sixteenth part of a wine pint, or the twentieth part of the imperial pint.

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\* In Ireland, an alteration was made in the weights used in medicine by the Dublin Pharmacopœia of 1850, the avoirdupois pound and ounce being substituted for the Troy weights of those denominations, and the ounce being divided into 8 drachms, the drachm into 3 scruples, and the scruple into 18.22 grains, so that the Irish medical weights from that time until the introduction of the British Pharmacopœia have been as follows:

1 pound 1b = 16 ounces = 7 000 grains.

1 ounce 3—8 drachms = 437 5 grains.

1 drachm 5—3 scruples = 54.68 grains.

1 scruple 9 = 18.22 grains.

lb. *Libra*, a pound Troy weight.

o. *Octarius*, a pint.

fl. *Fluid*. Used as a prefix to certain measures to distinguish them from weights; thus  $\text{fl}\frac{1}{2}$ , *fluiduncia*; and  $\text{fl}\frac{1}{3}$ , *fluidrachma*.

ss. *Semis*, half. Used as an affix to weights and measures; as  $\frac{1}{2}\text{ss.}$ , *semiuncia*;  $\frac{1}{2}\text{ss.}$ , *semidrachma*;  $\frac{1}{2}\text{ss.}$ , *semiscrupulum*.

The following are the weights and measures, with their symbols, as now used in the British Pharmacopœia.

#### WEIGHTS.

1 pound . . .	lb	= 16 ounces	= 7000 grains.
1 ounce . . .	oz.		= 437.5 grains.
1 grain . . .	gr.		= 1 grain.

#### MEASURES.

1 gallon . . .	C . .	= 8 pints . . . .	O viij.
1 pint . . . .	O . .	= 20 fluid ounces .	fl. oz. xx.
1 fluid ounce .	fl. oz.	= 8 fluid drachms	fl. drs. viij.
1 fluid drachm	fl. drm.	= 60 minimis . . .	min. ix.
1 minim . . .	min. .	= 1 minim . . . .	min. j.

It will be observed that with the exception of the symbols for the grain weight, and the gallon and pint measures, all the other symbols are altered. The avoirdupois pound is represented by the symbol lb., which is distinguished from that representing the Troy pound (lb) by the absence of the bar passing across the letters. The difference in this case is but slight, and in some instances in written prescriptions it may be scarcely perceptible, but in the other cases it would be obvious.

As the old symbols have been used in all prescriptions written before the publication of the

British Pharmacopœia, and as many medical men will probably continue to use them, it has not been thought necessary to make any extensive change in the symbols used in previous editions of this work. Where the symbols  $\text{lb}$ ,  $\text{ʒ}$ ,  $\text{ʒ}$ , and  $\text{ʒ}$  are used it will be understood that they refer to the Apothecaries' weight founded upon the Troy pound and ounce, the weights of the British Pharmacopœia being indicated by the symbols used in that work.

In the second and third part of this work, containing abbreviated and unabbreviated prescriptions, the terms used for representing the medicines ordered in such prescriptions, as well as the symbols representing the quantities, are not in many instances those of the British Pharmacopœia, the object originally contemplated having been to introduce the various terms and symbols which at different times have been employed in extemporal prescriptions. In some instances, however, the names of medicines have been altered in accordance with those now recognized by the highest medical authority, the old names having acquired a different meaning, as in the case of *Hydrargyri chloridum*, formerly applied to calomel, but now representing corrosive sublimate.

#### *Ancient Chemical Symbols.*

Many of the hieroglyphics painted on the show bottles in the druggists' windows are without meaning, being the invention of the painter. Those which are intelligible are, for the most part, the characters formerly used to designate the seven anciently known metals, and which are the same as those employed by the astrologers to represent the planets.

To these must be added the sign  $\text{X}$  (a Maltese cross), indicative of *acrimony*, indicated by the sharp points surrounding it.

The astrological symbols employed by chemists to represent the ancient metals aptly express the properties, real or fancied, of the substances they were intended to designate.

*Gold*, formerly called *Sol*, was represented by a circle  $\odot$ , which represented its perfection, its immutability, its density (for a sphere contains the greatest amount of matter under the smallest surface), and its simplicity; for the equality of the radii of a circle represents the equality of the parts and homogeneous nature of gold.

*Silver*, termed *Diana* or *Luna*, was characterized by,  $\mathbb{C}$  because it was thought to be half gold, whose inward part turned outward makes pure gold. Neither gold nor silver was supposed to contain anything acrid or corrosive.

*Quicksilver*, called *Mercury*, was represented by  $\mathfrak{H}$  (a symbol compounded of the hieroglyphic for gold, silver, and acrimony), indicating that its real nature or inmost part was pure gold, but that its top, face, or superficies, appeared like silver, whilst there lurked beneath something acrid and corrosive. Remove from it the appearance of silver, and its sharp corrosive quality, and you have pure gold (*aurum virum*).

*Copper*, termed *Venus*, was indicated by  $\mathfrak{V}$ , showing that this metal was, for the most part, gold combined with acridity. Remove the latter and you have real gold. Copper wants the silver face of mercury.

*Iron*, called *Mars*, was represented by  $\mathfrak{M}$ ,—that is, gold with acridity; for iron was thought to con-

sist principally of gold profoundly concealed in it by a very evident acrimony, which, however, is only half that contained in mercury and copper, and, therefore, is represented by a kind of barbed point inclined to the right, a portion only of the sign expressive of acriidity, and farther significative of the use of this metal in the service of the God of War.

*Tin*, termed *Jupiter*, was represented by  $\mathcal{U}$ , indicating that it was one half silver, the other half acriidity.

*Lead* was called *Saturn*, "not only," says Fourcroy, "because they suppose this metal to be oldest, and, as it were, the father of all the others, but also because it was considered as very cold; because the property of absorbing, and apparently destroying, almost all the metals was attributed to lead in the same manner as fabulous history affirms that Saturn, the father of the gods, devoured his children." Its symbol was  $\mathfrak{h}$ , indicating that it was nearly all corrosive, but with some resemblance of silver.

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## CHAPTER IX.

### ON THE GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

It has been thought advisable to devote one chapter to a few remarks on the grammatical construction of prescriptions. The *Rules of Syntax*, with illustrations drawn from prescriptions, will be first given, and to these will be appended a grammatical explanation of a few prescriptions.

## I.—THE RULES OF SYNTAX.

Those rules of syntax which require to be noticed here, are thirty-two in number. They may be conveniently arranged under the two heads of *Concords* and *Government*.

*a. Of Concords.*—The Concords are four.\*

1. Of an Adjective, &c. with a Substantive.
2. Of a Verb with a Nominative.
3. Of a Relative with an Antecedent.
4. Of a Substantive with a Substantive.

*Rule 1.* Adjectives, participles, and pronouns, agree with the substantive in gender, number and case; as—

*Grana duo. Cochleare amphum. Haustus sumendus. Quique nocte. Pannum laicum. Cutaplasma calidum.*

*Rule 2.* A personal verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as—

*Tu recipe. Mittatur sanguis. Admoreatur emplastrum. Capital erger. Fricetur corpus. Forcantur gingiva. Colluantur fauces.*

*Rule 3.* The infinitive mood has an accusative before it; as—

*Repetatur revesectio quotidie ad tertiam vel quartam vicem nisi constet vires prius deficere.*

[*Note.* The noun *vires* (of the accusative case plural) follows *constet*, but precedes the infinitive *deficere*.]

\* Some grammarians make only three concords; the agreement of one substantive with another signifying the same thing (*Rule 4*) not being considered by them a concord, but being called apposition. However, for the reason assigned by Mr. Grant (*Institutes of Latin Grammar*, p. 172), I have adopted it as a primary concord.

*Rule 4.* The relative *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, agrees with the antecedent in gender, number, and person; as—

*Divide in pilulas sex, quarum sumat unam pro re natâ.*

[*Note.* Here *quarum* is the relative, and agrees with the antecedent *pilulas* in gender, number, and person.]

*Rule 5.* If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative shall be the nominative to the verb; as—

*Fiant pilulae duodecim, quæ sumendæ sunt ut antea.*

*Rule 6.* But if a nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative shall be of that case which the verb or noun following, or the preposition going before, uses to govern; as—

*Fiat haustus, cui, tempore capiendi, adde, &c.*

[*Note.* Here the nominative (*tu*, understood) comes between the relative (*cui*) and the verb (*adde*): hence the relative is put in the dative case, being governed by the verb *adde*.]

*Rule 7.* Two or more substantives singular, coupled together by a conjunction, generally have a verb, adjective, or relative plural; as—

*Haustus et pilula sumantur tribus horis.*

*Rule 8.* One substantive agrees with another, signifying the same thing, in case; as—

*Recipe, Potassæ tartratis (vulgò Tartari solubilis) unciam.*

[*Note.* *Potassæ tartræ* and *Tartarum solubile*

being terms signifying the same thing, they are put in the same case.]

3. Of GOVERNMENT.

1. Of Nouns.
2. Of Verbs.
3. Of words indeclinable.

*Nouns.*

*Rule 9.* One substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the genitive; as—

*Uncia magnesiae.* *Magnitudo nucis moschatae.*

*Horā somni.* *Uncia quinque sanguinis.*

[*Note.* The substance governed may govern another, signifying a different thing; as, *Drachma soda\** *carbonatis.*]

*Rule 10.* An adjective, in the neuter gender, without a substance expressed, is followed by a genitive; the adjectives thus used are generally such as signify quantity; as—

*Plus calcis.* *Ex pauxillo alienus liquoris.*

*Paululum spiritūs.* *Extantillo hujus liquoris.*

*Rule 11.* *Opus* and *usus*, denoting *necessity*, *convenience*, or *expediency*, are followed by the ablative of the thing wanted; as—

*Quando alii ductione opus sit.*

*Rule 12.* Adjectives signifying desire, knowledge, memory, fear, &c., and the contraries to these, require a genitive case; as—

*Ad alcum officii immemorem excitandum.*

\* *Soda* is generally said to be derived from the Arabic, but Dr. Good says "the word *Soda* is derived from the German word, *Das Sod* or *Sodt*,—foam or scum boiling up to the surface."—*Good's Nosology*

*Rule 13.* Partitives and words placed partitively comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural; as—

*Una pilularum.*

[*Note.* *Unus*, when used as a numeral, takes *de*, or *e*, or *ex*, after it, and seldom the genitive plural. Hence *una ex pilulis* would be preferable to *una pilularum*.]

### *Verbs.*

*Rule 14.* A verb signifying actively governs the accusative; as—

*Recipe uncium* (vel *drachmam*). *Capiat cochleare*. *Mitte sanguinem*. *Sumat unam* [*pilulam*].

*Rule 15.* Verbs of giving, taking away, composing, &c., and many verbs compounded with *ad*, *in*, *ob*, *præ*, *sub*, govern an accusative and dative, if the verb be active; if passive, a dative only.

*Da infantulo lactenti cochleare minimum aquæ mentha*. *Admoreantur regioni renum hirudines sex*. *Capiat cochlearia duo in languoribus, præcipue diebus purgationi deditis*. *Si prima venæctioni non cedat morbus*, &c.

*Rule 16.* *Utor*, and some other words, govern the ablative; as—

*Utatur sequenti*. *Utatur pedilucio*. *Utatur œger equitatione*.

*Rule 17.* One verb governs another in the infinitive; as—

*Caput tonderi debet*.

*Rule 18.* Participles, gerunds, and supines, govern the case of their own verbs; as—

*Augendo dosin.* *Augendo minuendoque quantitatem.* *Fiat linimentum, cervici et scapulis infundandum.* *Instillando tinturae opii guttas sex.*

*Rule 19.* *Natus, editus, creatus,* and some other participles, require an ablative case, and often times with a preposition; as—

*Natu humoris detractio ab emplastro cantharidis.*

*Rule 20.* The gerund in *di* is governed by substantives or adjectives; as—

*Tempore venandi.* *Tempore capiendi.*

*Rule 21.* Gerunds governing the accusative may be elegantly turned into the participles in *dus*, which agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case; as—

*Ad acorem compescendum.* *Ad alcum excitandam.*

### *On the Construction of Circumstances.*

Circumstances are five; *Cause, Manner, Instrument, Place, and Time;* and they are common to the verbs and nouns.

*Rule 22.* The cause, manner, and instrument, are put in the ablative; as—

*Pleno rivo.* *More solita.* *Eodem modo.* *Manu calida.* *Ope penicilli.* *Curetur pars exulcerata unguento sabinæ.* *Alco hisce medicamentis liberè soluta.* *Igue leni.*

*Rule 23.* Nouns signifying part of time, and answering to the question *quando* (when?) are put in the ablative; as—

*Omni nocte.* *Sextis horis.* *Tempore matutino.*

*Rule 24.* But nouns signifying duration of time, and answering to the question *quamdiu* (how long?), are generally put in the accusative, the prepositions *per*, *ad*, *in*, *intra*, *inter*, being frequently expressed; as—

*Per horam.* *Per tres noctes.* *Inter noctem.*

*Rule 25.* A substantive and a participle, whose case depends upon no other word, are put in the ablative absolute; as—

*Urgente tussi.* *Vase prius agitato.* *Peractâ effervescentiâ.* *Durante fluxu cruento.* *Fluxu cessante.* *Finitâ effervescentiâ.*

### *Of Prepositions.*

*Rule 26.* The prepositions *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, *inter*, *per*, *pone*, *secundum*, &c., govern the accusative; as—

*Ad uncias decem.* *Adversum renes.* *Inter scapulas.* *Pone aurum.* *Infra cubitos.* *Prope cartilaginem thyroideam.*

*Rule 27.* The prepositions *a*, *ab*, *cum*, *de*, *e*, or *ex*, *pro*, &c., govern the ablative; as—

*Cum cochlearibus tribus.* *E brachio.* *Ex largo vulnere.* *De novo.*

*Rule 28.* Some prepositions govern either the ablative or the accusative; thus, *in* signifying *in*, governs the ablative; when it signifies *into*, an accusative. *Sub*, *super*, and some others, also govern either case; as—

*In urethram.* *Bis in die.* *In partes excoriatas.*  
*Sub aurem.* *Super alutam.*

*Rule 29.* Verbs compounded with *a*, *ab*, *ad*, *con*,

*de, e, ex, in*, sometimes repeat the same prepositions, with their case out of composition, and that elegantly; as—

*Detrahantur de hypochondrio dextro sanguinis unciae decim.*

*Of Conjunctions.*

*Rule 30.* The conjunctions *et, ac, atque, aut, vel*, and some others, couple like cases and moods; as—

*Duabus vel tribus horis. Post singulas sedes liquidas vel singulas vomitiones. Admoveantur parti affectae hirudines sex, et pro ratione repetantur.*

*Rule 31.* The following conjunctions are generally found governing a subjunctive mood: *ut, si, ne, donec, &c.*; as—

*Ut fiat haustus. Donec alrus responderit. Donec vomitus superrenerit. Si vigilius auferint. Si tussis increbuerit.*

*Of Adverbs.*

*Rule 32.* Some adverbs of quantity, time, and place, govern the genitive; as—

*Quod satis est sacchari albi. Quantum sufficiat aquæ.*

II.—GRAMMATICAL EXPLANATION OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

It will be sufficient, perhaps, to present the student with a grammatical explanation of two prescriptions.

No. I.

- (1) R Ferri Carbonatis 5iss.
- (2) Rhei Pulveris gr. xv.

(3) Olei Anthemidis gtt. v.

(4) Conservæ Rosæ quantum sufficiat ut fiat massula in pilulas viginti dividenda, quarum sumat æger tres octavis horis.

(1) **RECIPE**, verb active, imp. mood, 2d pers. sing. agreeing with *Tu* understood (Rule 2); from *Recipio*, *ère*, *cepi*, *ceptum*, 3d conj. act. Governs an accusative. (Rule 14.)

**DRACHMAM**, noun subst. acc. sing. from *Drachma*, *av*, f. 1st decl. Governed by *Recipe*. (Rule 14.)

**CUM**, preposition. Governing an ablative case. (Rule 27.)

**SEMISSÆ**, subst. abl. case, from *Semissis*, *is*, f. 3d decl. Governed by *cum*. (Rule 27.)

**CARBONATIS**, subst. gen. sing. from *Carbonas*, *atis*, f. 3d decl. Governed by *Drachmam*. (Rule 9.)

**FERRI**, subst. gen. sing. from *Ferrum*, *i*, n. 2d decl. Governed by *Carbonatis*. (Rule 9, and note.)

(2) **RECIPE**, understood.

**GRANA**, subst. acc. pl. from *Granum*, *i*, n. 2d decl. Governed by *Recipe*, understood. (Rule 14.)

**QUINDECIM**, adj. indeclin.

**PULVERIS**, subst. gen. sing. from *Pulvis*, *eris*, m. 3d decl. Governed by *Grana*. (Rule 9.)

**RHEI**, subst. gen. sing. from *Rheum*, *i*, n. 2d

decl. Governed by *Palveris*. (Rule 9, and note.)

(3) RECIPE, understood.

GUTTAS, subst. acc. pl. from *Gutta*, *æ*, f. 1st decl. Governed by *Recipe*, understood. (Rule 14.)

QUINQUE, adj. indeclin.

OLEI, subst. gen. sing. from *Oleum*, *ei*, n. 2d decl. Governed by *Guttas*. (Rule 9.)

ANTHEMIDIS, subst. gen. sing. from *Anthemis*, *idis*, f. 3d decl. Governed by *Olei*. (Rule 9, and note.)

(4) RECIPE, understood.

QUANTUM, adverb. Governing the genitive case. (Rule 32.)

SUFFICIAT, verb impers. potent. mood, pres. tense, from *Sufficio*, *ere*, *feci*, *fectum*, neut. and acet. 3d conj.

CONSERVÆ, subst. gen. sing. from *Conserva*, *æ*, f. 1st decl. Governed by *Quantum*. (Rule 32.)

ROSE, subst. gen. sing. from *Rosa*, *æ*, f. 1st decl. Governed by *Conservæ*. (Rule 9, and note.)

UT, conjunct. Governing a subjunc. mood. (Rule 31.)

MASSULA, subst. nom. case, *a*, *æ*, f. 1st. decl.

**FIAT**, verb, subj. mood, pres. tense, 3d person singular, from *Fio, fis, factus, sum vel sui, fieri*, neut. Governed by *Ut* (Rule 31), and agreeing with its nominative case *Massula*. (Rule 2.)

**DIVIDENDA**, particip. nom. case, fem. gend. from *Dividendus, a, um* (à *dividor, i, sus*, pass. 3d conj.). Agreeing with *Massula*. (Rule 1.)

**IN**, preposition. Governing an accusative case. (Rule 28.)

**PILULAS**, subst. acc. pl. from *Pilula, æ, f.* 1st decl. Governed by *In*. (Rule 28.)

**VIGINTI**, adj. indecl.

**QUARUM**, relative pronoun, gen. pl. fem. from *Qui, quæ, quod*. Agreeing with its antecedent *Pilulas* in gender and number. (Rule 4.) Governed in the gen. case by *Tres*. (Rules 6 and 13.)

**ÆGER**, adj. mas. gend. nom. *Æger, ægra, ægrum*. Agreeing with *homo*, understood \* (Rule 1.)

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\* *Homo* is of the common gender, and refers either to man or woman; hence, when a female patient is meant, we say *ægra homo*. Latin grammarians are totally at a loss for the etymology of *æger, ægra, ægrum*. Festus gives us *æi* at (æi æi); Seeliger *ægr̄os* (*ærḡos*); others, *ærypos*, *ækiap̄os* (*anigros, aikiaros*), and terms still more discrepant in sense and sound. The reader will, perhaps, readily perceive the proper origin of this term when he finds that *okrah*, by the Turks pronounced *ograh*, is Arabic for "sickness, aversion, nausea, horror, or shuddering." — *Good's Nosology*. "Æger and *ægr̄os* agree in denoting the unsound state of the objects to which they are applied, but differ in re-

SUMAT, verb, 3d pers. sing. imp. mood, from *Sumo, ere, psi, ptum*, act. 3d conj. Agreeing with *homo*, understood (Rule 2); governing an acc. case. (Rule 14.)

TRES, adj. acc. pl. fem. from *Tres, tres, tria*. Agreeing with *Pilulas*, understood (Rule 1), and which is governed by *Sumat*. (Rule 14.)

HORIS, subst. abl. plural, from *Hora, a, e*, f. 1st decl.; signifying part of time, and, therefore, put in the abl. case. (Rule 23.)

OCTAVIS, adj. abl. plur. fem. from *Octarus, a, um*. Agreeing with *horis*. (Rule 1.)

## No. II.

(1) R Puly. Seamm. Ass.

(2) —— Jalapæ gr. v.

(3) Calomelanos gr. iij.

(4) M. Fiat pulvis purgans, exemplò in pulpâ pomi tosti sumendus.

### (1) RECIPE, as before.

SCRUPULUM, subst. acc. sing. from *Scrupulus, i, um*, m. 2d decl. Governed by *Recipe*. (Rule 14.)

DIMIDIUM, adj. acc. sing. masc. from *Dimidius, a, um*. Agreeing with *Scrupulum*. (Rule 1.)

PULVERIS, subst. gen. sing. from *Pulvis, eris*, m. 3d decl. Governed by *Scrupulum*. (Rule 9.)

spec to the nature of those objects. The first, as a generic term, extends to both mind and to body, while the latter expresses the disease of the body alone."—*Hill's Synonyms of the Latin Language*.

SCAMMONIE, subst. gen. sing. from *Scammonia*, *æ*, f. 1st decl. Governed by *Pulveris*. (Rule 9, and note.)

(2) RECIPE, understood, as before.

GRANA, subst. acc. pl. neut. from *Granum*, *i.* n. 2d decl. Governed by *Recipe*, understood. (Rule 14.)

QUINQUÈ, adj. indecl.

PULVERIS, subst. gen. sing. from *Pulvis*, *eris*, m. 3d decl. Governed by *Grana*. (Rule 9.)

JALAPÆ, subst. gen. sing. from *Jalapa*, *æ*, f. 1st decl. Governed by *Pulveris*. (Rule 9, and note.)

(3) RECIPE, understood, as before.

GRANA, subst. acc. pl. from *Granum*, *i.* n. 2d decl. Governed by *Recipe*. (Rule 14.)

TRIA, adj. acc. pl. neut. gend. from *Tres*, *tres*, *tria*. Agreeing with *Grana*. (Rule 1.)

CALOMELANOS, subst. genit. sing. from *Calomelias*, a word compounded of two Greek words, *καζὸς* (*halos*), good, and *μίδας* (*melas*), black; and declined like the masculine gender of the adjective *μίδας* (*melas*) thus: Nom. *Calomelias*; Gen. *Calomelanos*; Dat. *Calomelani*; Acc. *Calomelana*; Voc. *Calomelias*; Abl.\* *Calomelane*. *Calomelanos* is governed by *Grana*. (Rule 9.)

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\* There is no ablative case in Greek.

(4) MISCE, verb, 2d pers. sing. imper. mood, from *Misco, ēre, ni, mistum*, and *mixtum*. Act. 2d conj. Agreeing with *Tu*, understood. (Rule 2.)

FIAT, verb, imper. mood, from *Fio, fis, factus sum* vel *sui, fieri*, neut. Agreeing with *Pulvis*. (Rule 2.)

PULVIS, subst. nom. sing. masc. gen. 3d decl.

PURGANS, part. nom. sing. masc. *Purgans, tis*, from *Purgo, are*. Agreeing with *Pulvis*. (Rule 1.)

SEMENDUS, part. Agreeing with *Pulvis* (Rule 1) in gender, number, and case. From *Sumor, i*, pass. 3d conj.

EXEMPLð, adverb.

IN, prepos. governing an abl. case. (Rule 28).

PULPA, subst. abl. sing. from *Pulpa, a*, f. 1st decl. Governed by *in*. (Rule 28.)

POMI, subst. gen. sing. from *Pomum, i*, n. 2d decl. Governed by *Pulpa*. (Rule 9.)

TOSTI, part. gen. sing. neut. gend. from *Tostus, a, um* (from *Torreor, eri*, 2d conj.) Agreeing with *Pomi*. (Rule 1.)

## CHAPTER X.

## ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMS.

“The true pronunciation of the Latin language being lost, the different nations of Europe generally substitute their own. The Italian probably approaches the nearest to it” (Zumpt). The following remarks on the pronunciation of Latin pharmaceutical terms apply, therefore, to the English mode of pronouncing this language.

In the pronunciation of these, as of other terms, our guides are threefold, viz.: certain established rules, the authority of the poets, and established custom.

The rules may be arranged under three heads, viz.:

1st. Those relating to the pronunciation of letters.

2d. Those relating to the pronunciation of syllables.

3d. Those relating to the length or quantity of syllables.

SECT. I.—*Rules for the Pronunciation of Letters.*

The following general rules for the pronunciation of the letters of Latin words are those usually followed by classical authorities of the present day.

RULE 1. C and G.—*C* and *G* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and

consonants, are pronounced hard. *C* is sounded like *K*; as in *Calumba*, *Copaiba*, *Cuprum*, and *Creta*. *G* has a hard guttural sound; as in *Galbanum*, *Gossipium*, *Guaiacum*, and *Glycyrrhiza*.

*C* and *G* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, are, with us, generally pronounced soft. *C* sounds soft like *S*, as in *Cetraria*, *Citrus*, *Cylonia*, *Cyanidum*, and *Cyan-chum*. *G* is pronounced like *J*; as in *Gentiana*, *Gigartina*, *Gyrophora*, *Gypsum*, *Hydrargyrum*, *Oxygen*, and *Hydrogen*.

*C* before *æ* and *œ* is soft; as in *Bacca*, pronounced *bak-se*.

*Observe, a.* The student is to understand that these rules, although most universally followed by classical authorities of the present day, are not probably in accordance with the practice of the ancient Romans. For it is nearly certain that they always pronounced *C* hard, like *K*; and it is further probable that *C* and *G* were pronounced by them in the same manner; that is, like *K*. For arguments in favor of this opinion, the reader is referred to Scheller's *Latin Grammar*, translated by G. Walker (1825).

*Observe, β.* It is by no means uncommon to hear *C* and *G* pronounced hard before *e* and *y* in certain words of Greek origin. This pronunciation is sometimes adopted, from a fancied notion of its greater correctness, founded on the fact that the words are derived from the Greek, in which the corresponding letters are pronounced hard. Thus occasionally we hear men of considerable classical attainments pronounce the *C* and *G* hard in the following words: *Cyanogen*, *Cyanidum*, *Hydrocyanicum*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Hydrargyrum*, *Oxygen*, and *Hydrogen*; as if they were spelt *kyanogen*, *kyanidum*, *hyoskyamus*.

&c. But such a mode of pronunciation always appears pedantic and affected. Moreover, if the principle be correct, it should be extended to all words, of both common and rare occurrence, derived from the Greek, and is equally applicable to the English as to the Latin language: and thus the words *genealogy* and *geology* would be pronounced with the *g* hard. But what "would become of our language," says Walker, "if every word from the Greek and Latin, that has *g* in it, were so pronounced?"

**RULE 2.** *Ch*.—*Ch* is usually pronounced hard, like *K*—a practice which is consonant, probably, with that of the Romans: as in *Chenopodium* (ken), *Chelidonium* (kel), *Mastiche* (mastike), *Chela* (kela), *Chimaphila* (ki), *Chondrus* (ko), *Moschus* (moskus), &c.

*Observe. a.* This rule is very frequently violated by pharmacists. Thus *Chia* (e. g. *Terebinthina Chia*) is often erroneously pronounced as if written *tshia*, whereas it should be sounded as *Kia*.

*Catechu*\* is often erroneously sounded as if written *katetshoo*, whereas the true pronunciation is that of *kateku* or *katequ*; the *chu* being pronounced as *ku* or *qu*.

*Observe. β.* *Colchicum*, following the same rule, should be pronounced *kolkekum*; but it is more frequently sounded *kolteheeum*. The former pro-

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\* The word *Catechu* is said to be derived from *Cate*, the name of a tree, and *Chu*, juice (B. J. Murray, *App. Medicam.* vol. ii.). With the aid of Professor H. H. Wilson, I have endeavored, but in vain, to verify this etymology. Professor Wilson suggests that the word is derived from two Malay words, *Gatch* and *Kuah*: the former signifying juice obtained by boiling,—the latter, juice by exudation. The two words put together would make something like our word *Catechu Gatch-kuah*.

nunciation (kolkekum) is supported not only by analogy and the pronunciation of the Greek primitive (*κοκκον*), but also by the modern pronunciation of the name of the place (*Colchis* or *Colchos*, pronounced kolkis or kolkos) where this plant is said to flourish abundantly, and from which it received its name. In favor of the second pronunciation (koltchekum), which is opposed to classical authority, nothing can be urged but vulgar custom: which, however, is now so general among medical men, that to deviate from it appears affected and pedantic.

*Observe.*  $\gamma$ . The rule for pronouncing *ch* hard, like *k*, is frequently deviated from in the case of commemorative botanical names: thus *Richardsonia* is pronounced Ritshardsonia. For it is a rule among botanists in naming plants after individuals, to preserve strictly the orthography and pronunciation of the primitives. And though, it must be admitted, this practice leads to the formation of words foreign to both the genius and pronunciation of the Latin language, yet the practical inconvenience is less than if the botanists of each country were permitted to alter the names to suit their own national mode of pronouncing Latin words.

*Observe.*  $\delta$ . The word *Chiretta* or *Chirayta* (applied to an Indian gentianaceous plant employed in medicine as a tonic) is pronounced similar to its Indian derivative,—that is, with the *ch* soft, like *tsh* (as tshiretta, tshirayta): for this accords with the pronunciation of the word in the Tamool, Dukhanie, Hindooostanie, and Bengalie languages.

**RULE 3.** *Cm*, *Cu*, *Ct*, *Gm*, *Gn*, *Mn*, *Tm*, *Ps*, and

*Pt.*, when they begin a word, are pronounced with the first letter mute; as *Cnicus* (nikus), *Gnidia* (nidea), *Pterocarpus* (terokarpus), and *Psychotria* (sikotrea).

RULE 4. *T*, *S*, and *C* before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *in*, *ea*, and *en*, when the accent precedes, change their sounds into *sh* and *zh*; as *Aurantium* (auransheum), *Arundinacea* (arundinashea), *Erinaceus* (erinasheus), *Acacia* (akashea), *Artemisia* (artemezhea), *Magnesia* (magneshea), *Cassia* (cashiya).

But, when the accent is on the first diphthongal vowel, the preceding consonant preserves its sound: as *Aurantiacum* (aurantiakum).

*Observe.* This rule is not always adhered to. Thus *Potassium* is usually pronounced po-tas'-se-um, not potasheum; and *Calcium*, kal'-se-um, not kal-sheum. The letter *s* in the first, and *c* in the latter word, are, of course, liable to receive the pronunciation indicated by *sh*.

RULE 5. *Sch* sounds *k*; as *Schenus* (skenus).

RULE 6. *X* at the beginning of a word sounds like *Z*; as *Xericum* (zerekum), *Xeres* (zerez), and *Xanthorrhora* (zanthorrea). But in other positions it retains its own proper sound: as in *Taxus*, *Borax*, *Styrax*, *Opopanax*, &c.

RULE 7. English classical writers pronounce the Latin vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, as they do the English ones.

RULE 8. Diphthongs are also pronounced as in English. As *œ* and *œ* are pronounced like *e*, these diphthongs are called *improper*, because the sound of the first letter is lost.

*Observe.* A diphthong is sometimes split or divided into two syllables, each of which is separately pronounced. When this is the case, the mark (')<sup>1</sup>, called the *diæresis* or *dialysis*, is placed over one of the letters of the diphthong to indicate that the vowels are to be separated in pronunciation; the words *Alōi*, *Benzōinum*, and *Cambogiōdes* are examples.

The word *Cephaelis* (*e. g.* *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*) is often pronounced as if the diæresis were placed over one of the vowels. This, however, is an error. Its true pronunciation is the same as if the word were written *Cephælis* (that is, *sef-e'-lis*). The etymology of the word *Cephaelis* (from *κεφαλή*, a *head*, because the flowers are disposed in heads) clearly proves this. It would be more correctly spelled *Cephalis*.

## SECT. II.—*Rules for the Pronunciation of Syllables, or for the Accent.*

English classical authorities, in pronouncing Latin syllables or words, follow the usage of their own language; that is, they pronounce as a word similarly spelled would be pronounced in English. This custom undoubtedly leads to a pronunciation quite at variance with that of the Romans.

In pronouncing words of more than one syllable, a particular strength or force of the voice is laid on one syllable to distinguish it from the others. This is called the *accent*, or sometimes the *principal accent*. In writing, this mark (') is employed to designate the accented syllable; as in the word *Men'tha*.

Some of the longer polysyllables have another

accent, called *secondary*. Thus the compound word *Fer'rocyan''idum* has two accents,—the principal one (denoted by the double accentual mark, thus'') and the secondary one (indicated by the single accentual mark, thus').

The following are the rules of Latin accentuation as usually followed by English orthoëpists:

**RULE 9.** Dissyllables, or words of two syllables, whether Greek or Latin, whatever be the quantity in the original, have, in English pronunciation, the accent on the first syllable; as *a'pis*, *bae'ea*, *cal'cis*, *gal'lus*, *li'quor*, &c.

*Observe.* In the English language, dissyllables, accented on the first syllable, usually have that syllable long. Hence, because Latin dissyllables are accented on the first syllable, this syllable is usually pronounced long; and thus we say *li'quor*, instead of *liq'vor*, making the first syllable long, or nearly so; while the genitive case of this word is pronounced with the first syllable short, as *liq'voris*. (See Mr. Pickbourn's observations, quoted in Grant's *Institutes of Latin Grammar*, p. 339-430, 2d ed.)

**RULE 10.** In polysyllables, or words with three or more syllables, the accent is on the penultimate if that syllable be long. The following are examples:—*acē'tum*, *acē'tas*, *acetā'tis*, *achillē'a*, *aconī'tum*, *conī'um*, *carbonā'tis*, *sinā'pis*, *sulphurē'tum*.

*Observe.* See pp. 151-153 for the rules which apply to the words *achillea*, *conium*, and *acetos*, which are sometimes accented, though erroneously, on the antepenultimate.

**RULE 11.** In polysyllables, or words with three

or more syllables, the accent is on the antepenultimate if the penultimate be short. The following are examples:—*ac'orus*, *at'rōpa*, *cam'phōra*, *chi-maph'il'a*, *car'bōna's*, *en'ema*, *ox'ydum*, *chlo'ridum*, *cyan'idum*, *bro'midum*, *io'didum*, *mellif'ea*.

*Observe.* We frequently hear this rule violated, and the words erroneously pronounced thus *at'rō'pa*, *cumph'ra*, *chlor'dum*, &c.

Walker has thus expressed in English verse the preceding rules:

' Each monosyllable has stress of course;  
Words of two syllables, the first enforce;  
A syllable that's long, and last but one,  
Must have the accent upon that, or none;  
But if this syllable be short, the stress  
Must on the last but two its force express.'

### SECT. III.—*Rules relating to the Quantity of Syllables or Vowels.*

In pronouncing Greek or Latin words, the English do not always retain the Greek and Latin quantities, but follow the analogy of their own language; so that syllables which, in Latin, are long, are frequently pronounced short, and, *vise versa*. The same holds good with respect to Greek words which are pronounced as coming to us through the Latin. The following are a few illustrative examples:

<i>liquor</i>	is pronounced by the English	<i>liquor</i>
<i>lāpis</i>	• • • • •	<i>lāpis</i>
<i>crocus</i>	• • • • •	<i>crōēus</i>
<i>nīger</i>	• • • • •	<i>nīger</i>
<i>rosa</i>	• • • • •	<i>rōsa</i>
<i>spiritus</i>	• • • • •	<i>spiritus</i>
<i>līlium</i>	• • • • •	<i>līlium</i>

Attempts have been occasionally made to introduce the practice of pronouncing Latin and Greek words according to the Latin and Greek quantities: but without much success.

**RULE 12.** A vowel before another (or, which is the same thing, before an *h* followed by a vowel, or before a diphthong) is short: as in *abies*, *allum*, *absinthium*, *olcum*, *luteus*, *mezereum*, *purpuricus*, &c.

*Observe.* To this rule numerous exceptions exist: but the only class of exceptions requiring notice here is that of words of Greek origin.

Words which in Greek are written with *ei* before a vowel, and in Latin with *e* or *i*, have the *e* or *i* long: as in *centaurē'a* and *centaurī'um* (*κενταρπία* and *κενταύριον*), *achillē'a* (*ἀχιλλεία*) and *coni'um* (*κονίον*).

The word *coniūm* is often erroneously pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate and the *i* short, thus *co'num*; and in Loudon's *Dictionary of Plants* it is directed to be so pronounced,—on the assumption, I presume, that it follows the general rule of a vowel being short before another vowel, and also, perhaps, because the Greek accent is on the first syllable. But, as it is derived from the Greek word *κονίον*, and as its *i* has been substituted for the *υ* of the primitive, it obviously belongs to the class of exceptions just alluded to, and, therefore, should be pronounced with the *i* long, as above directed: thus—*coni'um*.

**RULE 13.** “A vowel before two consonants is always deemed long [by position], though pronounced with the short sound of the English vowel, as the penultimate of *antēn'ar* [of *argēn'tum*, *canīlla*, *calum'ba*, &c.]: unless the two consonants

are a mute and a liquid,—for then the previous vowel may be short, and consequently unaccented, as in *cer'ebrum*.”—Smart's *Walker Remodelled*, p. xxxv.

**RULE 14.** Diphthongs are long both in Latin and Greek words: as in *ficiculum*, *althaea*, and *hamatoxylum*.

*Observe.* *Pro* in composition is usually short before a vowel: as in *præustus*.

**RULE 15.** In words of two syllables with but one consonant in the middle, whatever be the quantity of the vowel, in the first syllable in Greek or Latin, it is always made long in English pronunciation: as in *ā'deps*, *ā'pis*, *ā'rum*, *bō'rax*, *brō'mus*, *ā'cas*, *hē'no*, *pī'rus*, *ra'dix*, *sū'po*, and *sō'da*.

**RULE 16.** In words of three syllables, with the accent on the first, and with but one consonant after the first syllable, the first syllable is pronounced short, let the Greek or Latin quantity be what it will: as in *ac'orus*, *al'oī*, *am'ylum*, *scū'cya*.

*Observe.* The words *acorus* and *amylum* are often, but erroneously, pronounced *acō'rūs* and *amŷ'lūm*. Thus we frequently hear persons talk of using the *decoctum amŷ'li* as an *enē'ma!* [The pronunciation should be, *am'ŷli* and *en'ēma*.]

**RULE 17.** A number of Latinized polysyllables, terminating in *dum* or *idum*, employed in modern chemistry and pharmacy, make their penultimate short, like the Latin adjectives in *idus* (*idus*, *a*, *um*): hence their accent is on the antepenultimate: as—*or'ydum*, *chlo'rulum*, *io'didum*, *bro'midum*, and *cyan'idum*.

**RULE 18.** Some Latinized polysyllables, terminating in *dum*, employed in modern chemistry

and pharmaeay, make their penultimate long, like the penultimate of polysyllabic supines in *etum*; as—*sulphurētum*, *carburētum*, and *phosphurētum*.

RULE 19. Another class of Latinized names introduced into modern chemistry is that which includes the words used to designate the oxysalts. They are the nouns\* of the third declension, and terminate in either *is* or *as* (*ite* or *ate* in English); as—*carbō'nas*, *phos'phas*, *ni'tras*, *sul'phas*, *arsēn'ias*, *iō'das*, and *ar'senis*.

Both dissyllables and trisyllables lengthen the increment, and the accent then falls on the penultimate; as—*sul'phas*, *sul'phātis*; *ni'tras*, *nitrā'tis*; *arsen'ias*, *arsēnā'tis*; *iō'das*, *iōdū'tis*; and *ar'senis*, *arsēnī'tis*.

*Obserr.* The word *acetas* is sometimes pronounced with the penultimate short, and consequently with the accent on the antepenultimate; as—*acē'tas*. But as the penultimate in the primitive (*acētum*) is long, the penultimate of the derivative (*acetas*) should be long also (*acē'tas*).

RULE 20. Compound words have the same quantity as the simple words of which they are compounded: as *perox'ydum*, *bichlo'ridum*, *biniō'didum*, *ferrocyan'idum*, *sesquicar'bonas*, and *bi'sul'phas*.

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\* In the French Codex, and generally in Continental works, these words are made masculine; as in the terms *carbonas sodicus* and *arsenis potassicus*. In the Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopæias they are made neuter; as in the phrases *carbonas sodae casieatum* and *terrisulphaversicatum*. In the London Pharmacopæia, on the contrary, they are made feminine; as in the term *sodae carbonas versicatae*. If it be admitted that these words lengthen the increment, they then come under Lilly's second special rule,—that "nouns increasing long in the genitive are feminine." "If we are to be guided by the standard of classical authority, the London College is certainly correct"—*Boslaek's Remarks on the Nomenclature of the New London Pharmacopæia*.

# PROSODIACAL VOCABULARY

OF

## WORDS EMPLOYED IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

ab'ietis, ab'ietis, <i>f.</i> In the phrase <i>resina abietis</i> , the latter word is often, but erroneously, pro- nounced ab'et'is	agat'icus, <i>i. m.</i> , <i>rel</i> agat'icum. <i>i. n.</i> ἀγατικός
ab'ietinus ( <i>usually pronounced</i> <i>ab'iet'inus</i> ), <i>a.</i> , <i>um</i>	agat'itης, <i>f.</i> ἀγαθότης, ητος.
ab'ietinum <i>rel</i> abrot'ānum, <i>i.</i> <i>n.</i> <i>αβιετίνος.</i>	albut'īmen, <i>īnis</i> , <i>m.</i>
ab'solūtūm, <i>i. n.</i> <i>αβσολύτος.</i>	al'būbus, <i>a.</i> , <i>um</i> .
ac'acia, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i> ἀκακία.	al'cohol, <i>ol'is</i> , <i>m.</i> or <i>a.</i> <sup>*</sup>
ac'ētās, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	al'exandri'īnus, <i>a.</i> , <i>um</i> .
ac'ētāc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	al'ga, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>
ac'ētātūm, <i>i. n.</i>	al'kalī, <i>pl.</i> alkalia, <i>m.</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	al'kalīnus, <i>a.</i> , <i>um</i> .
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	al'lium, <i>i. n.</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	al'liq'ūs, <i>f.</i> ἀλλοι.
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	al'pīūla, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	al'lis'īa, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	al'li'men, <i>īnis</i> , <i>n.</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	al'li'mūna, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	al'li'ūta, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	al'māg'āma, <i>ātis</i> , <i>n.</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	am'mūtūa, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	am'mōn'īcum, <i>i. n.</i> <i>αμμο-</i> <i>νίκος.</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	am'mō'niūm, <i>i. n.</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	am'mō'niūm, <i>i. n.</i> <i>αμμορο-</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	am'yg'dāla, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i> , <i>an almond.</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	am'yg'dālūm, <i>a.</i> , <i>um</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	am'yg'dālūs, <i>i. f.</i> , <i>an almond</i> <i>tree.</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	am'yg'dūm, <i>i. n.</i> <i>ἀρδόλος.</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	am'yrīs, <i>īdis</i> , <i>f.</i> From <i>a.</i> an- swering to <i>very</i> ; and <i>μύρη</i> , <i>a balsamic tree.</i>
ac'ētātūc'īl, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i>	anchū'sa, <i>a.</i> , <i>f.</i> ἀγχούσα

\* In the French Codex the word alcohol is made masculine, whereas in the old Edinburgh Pharmacopœia it was considered neuter.

† "Sal tartre, alcaly, and salt preparat,  
" And combust materes, and coagulat."

andi'ra, æ. f. The Brazilian name of a tree (*Maregraav*, p. 87).  
 andrōpō'gon, m. ἀνήρ, *a man*; and πωγῶν, *a beard*.  
 āneimō'ne, es. f. ἀνεμώνη.  
 ānō'thūm, i. n. ἀνθούμ.  
 angēl'ica, æ. f.  
 angūstū'ra, æ. f. *Angostura* (Spanish), narrowness; from *angustus*, narrow.  
 āntimā'is, e.  
 āui'sum, i. n.  
 ān'nius, a. um.  
 ānō'dyna, ūrum. n. pl. ἀνωδύνα.  
 ānō'dynus, a. um. ἀνωδύνος.  
 ānō'thēmīs, idis f. ἀνθέμις.  
 antīdōtūm, i. n., *vel* antīdōtus, i. f. *αιτιούτος*.  
 antimoniā'lis, e.  
 antimoniū'um, \* i. n.  
 ā'pis, is f.  
 ā'rium, i. n.  
 āpō'yunum, i. n. *ἀπόκυνον*.  
 ā'qua, æ. f.  
 arābō'ceus, a. um.  
 ar'bitus, i. f.  
 archangēl'ica, æ. f.  
 arctōstāpī'ulos f. From ἀρκτός, *a bear*, *the north*; and στάφυλη, *a bunch of grapes*.  
 are'ca, æ. f. A Malabar word (*Clusiis*).  
 ārē'ma, æ. f.  
 ar'gel, indeed.  
 argēmō'ne, es. f.  
 argēn'tum, i. n.  
 ā'ritēs, arī'tis, m.  
 aris, ölich'ia, æ. f.  
 armen'ia, æ. f.  
 armeni'ācus, a. um.  
 armora'cia, æ. f.

ar'nīca, æ. f.  
 arō'ma, ātis. n.  
 aromāt'icus, a. um.  
 arsēn'ias, ātis f. (see page 153).  
 arsēn'icūm, i. m. *αρσενικόν*.  
 arsēn'icus, a. um.  
 arsēnō'sus, a. um.  
 ar'sēus, ītis f. (see p. 153).  
 artemis'ia, æ. f. *αρτεμισία*.  
 artocar'pus. f. From *αρτός*, *bread*; and καρπός, *fruit*.  
 ar'rum, i. n. ἀρού.  
 ārundinā'ceus, a. um.  
 asag'aea, æ. f. Called after Dr. Asa Gray.  
 ās'ārum, i. n.  
 asēc'pias, īdis f. *ἀσκληπιος*.  
 aspāt'agus, i. n.  
 aspid'ium, i. n. *ἀσπίς*, *ἀσπιός*.  
 asplē'uium, i. n. *ἀσπλήνιος*.  
 assate'rida, æ. f.  
 astrāg'alus, i. m. *ἀστράγαλος*.  
 ā'triplex, īcis. f.  
 at'ropa, æ. f. *ατροπος*.  
 āveliā'ua, æ. f.  
 āvē'ua, æ. f.  
 aurāntium, ii. n.  
 aūtūmū'lis, e.  
 aū'rūm, i. n.  
 axiū'gia, æ. f.  
 azō'tum, i. n. *α*, priv; *ζωή*, *life*  
 bāc'ea, æ. f.  
 bālans'tium, ii. n.  
 bā'ōēum, i. n.  
 bālsām'īa, æ. f.  
 bāl'samodēu'dion, n. *βαλ-*  
*σαμορ*, *balm*; and *δερδρον*, *a*  
*tree*.  
 bāl'sāmūm, i. n. *βαλσαμον*,  
*balm*.  
 barbaden'sis, e. *Las Barbudas*

\* It is said that Basil Valentine first tried the effects of antimonic medicines upon the monks of his convent, on whom they acted with such violence that he was induced to distinguish the mineral from which those medicines had been extracted by the name of *antimotae* (*i. e.*, hostile to monks).

(Portuguese), the bearded islands.

ba'ritum, n. n. *βαρίτης λευκός* heavy baros'mi, w. f. *βαρύς λευκός* heavy; and *οσμή*, smell.

bar'y'a, w. f. *βαρύτης* bar'tens, a. um βαρτένος, royal.

ba'le'tum, n. n. *βαλετός* belladon'u, w. f. Bella donna (Italian, *tatì lady*)

ben'zene, à is f. (see p. 153) benz'ene, es. f. (declined like *A'or*; see p. 152).

benzo'tens, a. um benz'otum, i. n. benz'otum, a. um

bi, or for euphony bin; from the Latin *bis*, twice. A prefix to certain words. It signifies twice or double as in the compounds *bicarbonas*, *bin-iodidum*, *bichloridum*, *bin-oxydum*, &c. For the pronunciation of these terms, see *carbonas*, *iodidum*, &c.

bismu'tum, i. n. Wismuth (German)

bit'u'men, tris n. bo'otus, i. m. *βολετης*.

bo'otus, i. m. boupi'n'dia, w. f. Named after Aimé Boupland, a French botanist.

bo'ras, à is, f. (see p. 153) bo'rax, fers, f.

boswei'rr, w. f. Named after Dr. Boswell

bo'ri'us, a. um. bo'ri'us, a. um.

bo'ri'sica, w. f. (see p. 153) bró'mas, à is, f. (see p. 153)

From *βρόμος*, a *stink*.

bró'mens, a. um bró'mentum, i. n.

bró'mentum, i. n. From *βρόμος*, a *stink*.

bru'cia, w. f. Derived from the name of a Scotch traveler, James Bruce.

bu'chu, Bookoo, bookoo, or baku, African names for the plant.

bu'y'rum, ri. n. *βούτηρος*, *bul'ter*. The penultimate is long, because it is *oag* in *τερός*, *terose*.

cací'o. An Indian word; *caca'o* (Spanish).

cac'tus, i. m. *κακτός*.

cad'mum, i. n. e'cipi'p, i. indeed.

ca'fabor alba, um } Calabrian

ca'fobr'ius, a. um } calabri'na, w. f.

calamita'ris, e.

ca'fanta, w. m.

ca'famus, i. m. *καλαμός*

calom'elas, *καλομέλας*, n. (see p. 141)

calo'rops, f. *καλός*, *beautiful*; and *ρόπος*, *turn*.

calom'bat, w. f.

cal'cium, i. n.

calx, cä'fers, f.

cambo'gia. w. f. cambogia'des. From *cambogia*, and *gios*, *form* or *resemblance*.

campech'a'ius, a. um.

campe'ster, tris, tre

cam'phora, w. f. *καμφορά*.

camphor'a'ius, a. um.

camden'sis, e.

cau'das, a. um.

ca'ne'la, w. f.

cau'ni'us, a. um.

cau'na, w. f.

cau'ni'b'ius, a. um

cau'ni'os, is f. *κανιάζες*

cau'tha'is, riis, f. *κανθάρις*.

ca'p'sium, i. n. *καφίκον*.

ca'ro, onis m.

carbo'na, à is, f. (see page 143)

carburé'tum, i. n.

cardam'ne es f. *καρδάμηνη*.

cardam'num, i. n. *καρδα-*

*μονη*.

cā'rīca, *a. f.*  
 cārō'ta, *a. f.*  
 car'thāmus, *i. m.*  
 ca'rui. Altered from *carum*.  
 car'rum, *i. n.*  
 caryophyllā'tus, *a. um.*  
 cāryöphyl'lum, *i. n., a clove.*  
 καρυόφυλλον.  
 caryophyl'lus, *i. m., a clove tree.*  
 cascarill'a, *a. f.*  
 cā'sēum, *i. n.*  
 cas'sia, *a. f.*  
 cā'stor, ὄρις. *m. κάστωρ, opos.*  
 castōr'ēum, *i. n.*  
 castōr'ēas, *a. um.*  
 cātāpla'sma, ἄτις. *κατάπλασμα.*  
 cātāpū'tia *a. f.*  
 cat'echn, indecl. (see p. 145).  
 cathart'icus, *a. um.*  
 cathartocar'pus, *i. m. κάθαριψω,*  
     *I purge; and καρπος, fruit.*  
 caute'rīum, *i. n.*  
 cebadū'ta, *a. f.* The diminutive of *cebáda* (Spanish), *barley*.  
 centaurē'a, *a. f.*  
 centaurī'um, *i. n.*  
 cē'pa, *a. f.*  
 cephae'lis *vel* cephaelis, *f.*  
 cē'ra, *a. f.*  
 cē'rus, *i. f.*  
 cērā'tum, *i. n.*  
 cērā'tus, *a. um.*  
 cer'bēra, *a. f.* A poetic name, derived from *Cer'bērus*, *i. m.*, *the three-headed dog in the infernal regions.*  
 cēr'ēbrum, *i. n.*  
 cērus'sa, *a. f. κηρύσσα.*  
 cēt'yus, *i. m.*  
 ceta'cēum, *i. n.*  
 cērēvī'sia, *a. f., also cervī'sia.*  
 ceta'ria, *a. f.*  
 chāl'ybs, chāl'ybis. *m.*  
 chāmænē'lum, *i. n. χαμαι-*  
     *μηλον.*  
 chē'la, *ārum. pl. f. χηλή.*

chēlidōn'īum, *i. n. χελιδόνιον.*  
 chēnopōd'īum, *i. n. χήν, χηνός,*  
     *a goose; and πούς, ποδός, a foot.*  
 chīmāphī'ta, *a. f. From χειμά,*  
     *winter; and φίλεω, I love.*  
 chī'os, *i. f. χίος.*  
 chiret'ta, *a. f.*  
 chirō'nīa, *a. f. From χειρων.*  
 chī'us, *a. um.*  
 chlō'rīdum, *i. n. (see chlorini-*  
     *um).*  
 chlōrinā'tus, *a. um.*  
 chlōrin'īum, *i. n. From χλωρός,*  
     *pale green*  
 chōcōlā'ta, *a. f.*  
 chōn'drus, *i. m. χόνδρος.*  
 cīchō'rīum, *i. n. κιχωρίον.*  
 cīcū'ta, *a. f.*  
 cīnchō'na, *a. f.*  
 cīnnab'āri, indecl. *n., and cī-*  
     *nab'āris, is f. κιννάβαρι.*  
 cīnunāmō'mum, *i. n. κιννά-*  
     *μωμον.*  
 cīssam'pēlos. *κισσός, ivy; and*  
     *ἄμπελος, a vine.*  
 cī'tras, ἄτις. *f. (see p. 153)*  
 cit'rīcūs, *a. um.*  
 cit'rīnus, *a. um.*  
 cit'rus, *i. f. κίτρον.*  
 clā'yus, *i. m.*  
 elys'ter, ἄρις. *m. κλυστήρ.*  
 coag'ūlum, *i. n.*  
 coccī'ens, *a. um.*  
 coc'ēus, *i. m. κόκκος.*  
 coc'ēulus, *i. m. Diminutive of*  
     *coccus*  
 co'e'os. *f. From κόκκος (?).*  
 cōdei'a, *a. f. κώδεια.*  
 col'chīcūm, *i. n. (see p. 145).*  
     *κολχικόν*  
 coleō'dhar.  
 colly'rīum, *i. n.*  
 cōl'ōcyn'this, idis. *f. κολοκυνθίς,*  
     *ιός.*  
 cōlōphō'nīa, *a. f. κολοφωνία.*  
 cōl'ū'ca, *a. f. κολυτεα.*  
 commū'nis, *ē.*

coñ'um, i. n. (see p. 151), *not*  
coñ'um, *κονῖον*

contraper'va, a. f.

copá'iba, a. f. The Brazilian  
name of the tree.

copaí'era. From *copaiba*, and  
-era, *I bear*.

coral'linum, i. n. *κοραλλον*.

corditol'um, a. um

corián'drum, i. n. *κοριαννον*.

cor'nu, indecl. in the sing.;  
cornua, pl. n.

cor'tex, ieris, donb. gend.

corymbó'sus, a. um

cotylé'don, ónis f. From  
*κοτυλη*, a hollow vessel or cup

creasa'tom. From *κρεας*, flesh;  
and *σαρκω*, *I save*.

cté'mor, óris m.

cremá'tus, a. um

cré'ta, a. f.

cu'rus, i. m.

cu'riton, ónis, f. *κροτόν*.

cu'ribéba, a. f. *κορβέβα*.

cu'rimis, is. m.

cu'ribita, a. f.

cu'ribit'ua, a. f.

cu'mi'num, i. n.

cu'rium, i. n. From *κύρρος*.

cu'riuna, a. f.

cuspa'ria, a. f. From *cuspire*  
or *cuspa*, South American  
names.

cyan'itus, a. um. From *κύαρος*,  
a blue substance.

cyanogé'u'num, i. n. From  
*κύαρος*, blue; and *γεννάω*, I  
produce.

cydó'nia, a. f., the quince tree.  
*κυδνία*.

cydó'num, i. n., the quince.  
*κυδνίον*.

cymí'num, i. n. *κύμηνον*.

cynos'bátón, i. n.; and *cynos'*  
*bátos*, i. m. *κυνόσβατον*.

cynat'chum, i. n. From *κύων*,  
*κύων*, a dog; and *άγχω*, *I*  
*strangle*.

cypé'rus, i. m. *κυπερός*.

cyt'isus, i. c. *κυτίσος*; and cyt'i-  
sum, m.

daph'ne, ós f.

datu'ra, a. f.

datu'rus, i. m.

decoë'tum, i. n.

delph'num, i. n. *δελφίνον*.

destilla'tus, a. um.

di. From *εις*, *twice* or *doubled*.

A prefix to the names of some  
chemical compounds. It signi-  
fies that the base is doubled.

diachylon, i. n. Almost univer-  
sally pronounced diach'-ylon,  
but more correctly diachy'lōn.

From διά, *through*; and χυός,  
*juice*.

dian'thus, i. m. From δίος,  
*divine*; and ἄνθος, *a flower*.

dictam'ous, i. m.

digitális, is. f.

diros'ma, a. f. From δίος, *di-*  
*vine*; and οσμή, *smell*.

dó'trichos, i. m. *δοτρίχος*.

domes'ticus, a. um

dóre'ma, a. f. From δώρημα,  
*a gift*.

dorsten'ia, a. f. From Dorsten,  
the name of a German botas-  
nist.

dryobal'ianops, ópis, f.

duleitmá'ra, a. f.

éb'ulits, i. f.

edú'lis, e.

elá'tis f. From ἐλαῖα, *the olive*  
*tree*.

é'laphus, i. m. *ελαφός*.

élát'erin, indecl. n.

éláté'trum, i. n. *ελατηριον* (sc.  
*θάρρακον*).

élécuá'rium, i. n.

éléméti, indecl.

elemé'terus, a. um.

el'iphá'stus, ántis, m.

en'éma, ántis, n.

ergō'ta, æ. f.	gal'licus, a, um.
ērī'ta, æ. f.	gallī'na, æ. f.
erīnā'ceus, a, um.	gal'īns, i. m
errhī'num, i. n. ἔρρινον.	gargāris'ma, atis. n.
erythrae'a, æ. f.	gelatī'na, æ. f.
esculen'tus, a, um.	gēnīs'ta, æ. f.
eucaleyptus, i. f. From εὐ, well; and καλύπτω, <i>I cover</i> (as with a lid).	gentiā'na, æ. f.
euge'nia, æ. f.	glā'ber, bra, brain.
euphōr'bia, æ. f. The plant which yields euphorbinum.	glycērī'na, æ. f. From γλυκῦ's <i>vel</i> γλυκέρος, sweet
euphōr'bium, i. n. εὐφόρβιον.	glycyrrihī'za, æ. f. γλυκύρριζα.
europæ'us, a, um.	grānā'tus, a, um.
exēl'sus, a, um.	grā'num, i. n.
extrae'tum, i. n.	grātī'ōla, æ. f.
fā'ba, æ. f.	grāvē'ōlens, utis.
fa'eūla, æ. f.	guaiā'cum, i. n.
farī'sūra, æ. f.	gum'mi, indecl. n.
farī'na, æ. f.	gyp'sum, i. n. γύψος.
ferō'nia, æ. f.	
ferrū'go, inis. f.	hematox'ylon, i. n. From αἷμα, blood; and ξύλον, wood.
fer'rum, i. n.	hebraden'tron, i. From ἰβραῖος, Hebrew; and δένδρον, a tree.
fer'ūla, æ. f.	hēdē'ra, æ. f.
fi'ber, bri. m.	helēn'iūm, i. n.
fi'cus, ūs <i>vel</i> i. f.	hellēb'ōrus, i. m.
fi'lix, īcis. f.	hēlō'ūas. f. From ἕλος, a marsh.
fi'stūla, æ. f.	hēmides'mus, i. m. From ημισύνης, half; and δεσμός, a bond.
florentī'nus, a, um.	hē'par, ātis n.
flōs, flō'ris m	hepat'icus, a, um
foe'mūlum, i. n.	hermōdae'tylus, i. m. ἐρυθρό-δακτυλος
foe'num, i. n.	hī'ēra, æ. f.
for'tis, e.	hirū'do, inis. f.
frax'īnus, i. f.	hor'dēum, i. n.
frūmen'tum, i. n.	hyber'ōus, a, um.
fi'cus, i. m	hydrar'gy'rum, i. n. ἴδραργυρός.
fi'lī'go, inis. f.	hy'dras, ātis (see p. 153)
funā'ria, æ. f.	hydriō'das, ātis (see p. 153)
fun'gus, i. m.	hydrochlō'rīus, ātis (see p. 153).
gālan'ga, æ. f.	hydrocyān'icus, a, um.
gal'bānum, i. n. χαλβάνη.	hydrogēn'iūm, i. n. From ὥδωρ, water; and γεράω, <i>I beget</i> .
galipæ'a <i>vel</i> galipe'a, æ. f. A barbarous name, derived from <i>Galipons</i> , the French appellation of the Caribs.	hydrosul'phas, ātis (see p. 153).
gal'la, æ. f.	

hyōosev'amus, i. m. ιοσκείωνος.  
 hyper'icum, i. n.  
 hyssō'pus, i. m.

jālā'pa, w. f. From *Alalpa*,  
 the name of a province in  
 South America.

janī'pha, w. f. From *Janipatba*,  
 a Brazilian word.

jat'róphat(iat'róphs), a. f. From  
*carpēr a remedy; and dāyēr,*  
*to eat*.

jūnō'ba, w. f.

jūnō'bus, i. f.

iebthý'geol'ha, w. f. ιχθυοκόλλα.  
 i'veia, w. f. *Iveia*, a South  
 American word.

ī'lex, i'mis f.

īlbe'num, i. n.

īmp'utus, a, um.

īn'atens, a, um.

īnfecto'rus, a, um.

īndī'us, a, um.

īnto'so, ónis, f.

īnto'sum, i. n.

īn'tybus, i. m.

īn'ula, w. f.

īn'di'um, i. n. From *īndīs*,  
*violet colored*.

īn'didum, i. n.

īpecacuan'ha, w. f. *Ipēcaid-*  
*goéne*, a Brazilian word.

īpomē'a, w. f.

īris is rel'atis f.

īsā'tis, idis f.

īslan'dicus, a, um.

kālī, indecl. n.

ki'no, indecl.

kramē'tia, w. f.

lach'ýma, w. f

lactī'ca, w. f

lactucā'rīum, i. n.

lā'ðēnum, i.

lā'ñīum, i. n

lanceola'tus, a, um.

lancif'lius, a, um.

lang'sdorf, fli. m.

lā'ñithum, i. n.

lath'yris, λαθύρος

land'ā'num, i. Commonly pro-  
 nounced land'ānum.

lante'o'a, w. f.

lant'rus, us rel i. f.

lavan'dula, w. f.

lē'gū'men, ums n.

lentis'ens, i. f.

lēon'todon, i. m. From *leor*, a  
*lion*, and *odos*, a *tooth*.

lē'chon, īms. m

lī'num, i. n.

lī'max, acis f.

līmet'ta, w. f.

līmo'nes, um. m. *lemons*.

līmō'num, i. n., *the lemon tree*.

lī'num, i. n.

līquidam'bar n.

līthar'gyrum, i. n. λίθαργυρος.

lī'quor, gris, m.

līt'rus, i. m.

lobē'la, w. f.

lō'ram, i. n.

lon'gus, a, um.

lumbō'leus, i. m.

lūpī'rus, i. m.

lū'pulus, i. m.

lūre'olus, a, um.

lūtē'rus, a, um.

ly'copod'um, i. n. λικαπόδιον.

lyth'rūm, i. n. From *λεύπων*,  
*gore*.

lyt'ta, w. f.

mā'cer, mācē'ris, macee

mā'cis, macidis, f.; mā'cis, is  
 m., mace

macrocēph'lā'us, a, um. From  
 μακρός, *long*; and κεφαλή, *the  
 head*.

maculā'tus, a, um.

maz'stē'rum, i. n.

maz'ñēs, ñēs m. From *μαζηνής*.

magnē'sia, <i>a. f.</i>	mō'rum, <i>i. n.</i> , <i>a mulberry.</i>
magnē'sium, <i>i. n.</i>	mō'rus, <i>i. f.</i> , <i>a mulberry tree.</i>
magnē'ticus, <i>a. um.</i>	moschā'tus, <i>a. um.</i>
magnō'lia, <i>a. f.</i>	moschifē'rus, <i>a. um.</i>
mājōrā'na, <i>a. f.</i>	mos'chus, <i>i. m.</i>
malague'ta, <i>a. f.</i> From <i>Mala-</i> <i>guette</i> , the Portuguese name for a country in Africa.	muellā'go, <i>iinis. f.</i>
malicōr'ium, <i>i. n.</i>	muen'na, <i>a. f.</i>
mal'va, <i>a. f.</i>	mu'ras, ātis <i>f.</i> (see p. 153)
mandrāg'ōra, <i>a. f.</i>	muriat'icus, <i>a. um.</i>
manganē'sium, <i>i. n.</i>	myris'tica, <i>a. f.</i>
man'na, <i>a. f.</i>	myris'ticus, <i>a. um.</i>
maran'ta, <i>a. f.</i>	myrr'ha, <i>a. f.</i>
marit'imus, <i>a. um.</i>	mŷrōper'mum, <i>i. n.</i> From <i>μυρον, perfume</i> ; and <i>σπέρμα,</i> <i>seed.</i>
marillau'dicus, <i>a. um.</i>	mŷrōx'ylon, <i>i. n.</i> From <i>μύρον,</i> <i>perfume</i> ; and <i>ξύλον, wood.</i>
mar'mor, ὄρις. <i>n.</i>	myr'tus, <i>i. f.</i>
marrūb'ium, <i>i. n.</i>	
mars, mar'tis. <i>m.</i>	
mas, mā'ris. <i>m.</i>	
mas'tiche, <i>es f.</i>	napel'lus, <i>i. m.</i>
matricā'ria, <i>a. f.</i>	nephrō'tdium, <i>i. n.</i> From <i>νεφρός,</i> <i>a kidney</i>
meōō'nicus, <i>a. um.</i> <i>μηκωνικός.</i>	nicotia'na, <i>a. f.</i>
meōō'nine, indecl. From <i>μήκων,</i> <i>a poppy; μηκωνιον, opium.</i>	uī'ger, <i>gra, grum.</i>
med'icus, <i>a. um.</i>	ni'tras, ātis (see p. 153).
medicinā'lis, <i>e</i>	ni'tricus, <i>a. um.</i>
mel, mel'lis <i>n.</i>	ni'trum, <i>i. n.</i> <i>νιτρον.</i>
mē-latiē'ea, <i>a. f.</i> From <i>μελᾶς,</i> <i>black; λευκός, white.</i>	uō'bilis, <i>e</i>
mē-lampōd'ium, <i>μελαμπόδιον.</i>	nuix, nūcīs <i>f.</i>
meillī'icus, <i>a. m.</i>	nympha'e'a, <i>a. f.</i>
mē'lo, ὄνις. <i>m.</i>	
mē-nisper'mum, <i>i. n.</i> From <i>μήνη,</i> <i>the moon; and σπέρμα, seed.</i>	oblongifō'līus, <i>a. um.</i>
men'tha, <i>a. f.</i>	obovā'tus, <i>a. um.</i>
mēnyantī'es, <i>f.</i> From <i>μήνη,</i> <i>the moon; and ἄρθος, a flower.</i>	oc'ūlus, <i>i. m.</i>
mercūriā'lis, <i>lis. f.</i>	olici'i'na, <i>a. f.</i>
meze'reum, <i>ei. n.</i>	ōl'īa, <i>a. f.</i>
millep'ē'ta, <i>a. f.</i>	ōlēum, <i>i. n.</i>
mind'rerus, <i>i. m.</i>	ōlīb'ānum, <i>i. n.</i>
miū'ium, <i>i. n.</i>	ōlī'va <i>a. f.</i>
mi'nor, <i>us.</i>	ō'plum, <i>i. n.</i> From <i>όπος, juice.</i>
mi'onus, <i>a. um.</i>	opōbal'sānum, <i>i. n.</i>
mōmor'dica, <i>a. f.</i>	ōpōp'ānax, <i>acis f.</i> From <i>όπος,</i> <i>juice; and παραξ, the plant</i> <i>which yields it.</i>
mor'phia, <i>a. f.</i> From <i>Mor-</i> <i>pheus, the god of sleep.</i>	or'chis, <i>is vel ios. f.</i> <i>όρχις.</i>
	orig'ānum, <i>i. n.</i>
	or'nis, <i>i. f.</i>
	ostriēa, <i>a. f.</i>

termentill'a, *a. f.*toxicoden'dron. From *τοξικόν*,  
*a poison*; and *δένδρον*, *a tree*.tragēan'tha, *a. f.*tri *v-l* tris. A prefix to the  
names of certain chemical  
compounds. It signifies that  
the base is trebled.triaud'as, *a. um.*trifoliā'tus, *a. um.*trit'cum, *i. n.*trochis'cus, *i. m.*tūber, *i. s. n.*turpē'thum, *i. n.*tussi'go, *imis. f.*tū'tia, *a. f.*valeriatū'ma, *a. f.*vanil'l'a, *a. f.*verā'tria, *a. f.*verā'trum, *i. n.*verbas'cum, *i. n.* Altered from  
*barbāsen* *n.*ver'ris, *a. um.*vesicatō'rhus, *a. um.*vi'nifer, *vini'fera, érum.*vi'nūm, *i. n.*vi'ola, *a. f.*vi'tex, *icis. f.*vi'tis, *is. f.*vitri'olum, *i. n.*vom'icus, *a. um.*vulgā'tis, *a.*ul'mus, *i. f.*ur'sus, *i. m.*urtī'ca, *a. f.*usitātis'simus, *a. um.*us'tus, *a. um.*ū'va, *a. f.*zeta, *a. f.*zedea'tia, *a. f.*zin'cum, *i. n.*zin'giber, *eris n. ζιγγίβηρις.*zygophyl'lum, *i. n.* From *ζύγον*,  
*a yoke*; and *φύλλον*, *a leaf*.

## PART II.

### ABBREVIATED PRESCRIPTIONS.

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#### CHAPTER I.

##### TERMS USED IN BLOOD-LETTING, ETC.

- 1.—DETRAH. è brach. sang. ad  $\frac{5}{3}$ x. statim.
- 2.—Fiat, v. s. ut fluant sang.  $\frac{5}{3}$ v.
- 3.—Opus est venam cub. secare, ut sang. fluat ad  $\frac{5}{3}$ x.
- 4.—Ad recidiv. præcavend. detrah. sang. p. r. n.
- 5.—Extrah. sang. pleno rivo, ad  $\frac{5}{3}$ vj. quampri-  
mum.
- 6.—Emitte sang.  $\frac{5}{3}$ xvj. saltem, vel ad deliquium.
- 7.—Dimove. sang. per saltum, ad  $\frac{5}{3}$ x. vel ultra.
- 8.—Detrah. ex arteriâ temp. sang.  $\frac{5}{3}$ vj. quam-  
primum.
- 9.—Mitt. sang. illieò ex largo vuln. ad  $\frac{5}{3}$ x. vel  
donee æger palecat vel languescat.
- 10.—Repet. sang. detractio, ut localis et gene-  
ralis.
- 11.—Iterum fiat v. s. ad defect. animi.
- 12.—Sanguis eodem modo, quo ante, iterum mit-  
tendus est vero ad  $\frac{5}{3}$ xvj.
- 13.—Pertund. vena brach. et detrah. sang. ad  
 $\frac{5}{3}$ xx. vel usque ut liquerit animus.
- 14.—Repet. v. s. ad tres alias vices, ad eandem

quantit., tribus diebus sequent., quando dolor et respirandi difficult suad.

15.—Die sequente celebretur iterum v. s. ad eandem quā antea quantit.

16.—Mitt. sang. è brachio ad  $\frac{5}{3}$  xij. quamprimum; ac postea ex venā jugul. ad  $\frac{5}{3}$  viij.

17.—Sang. denuò mittend. est, ad  $\frac{5}{3}$  x. tantum.

18.—Mitt. sang. de novo, et repet. ad animi ferè deliq.

19.—Extrah. sang. è brachio; et eodem die post aliquot horas, vel die sequenti, duabus horis post leve prandium, cap. pulv. emetic.

20.—Si primæ venæsect. non cedat morbus, tum repet.: et nondum cessante, ad duas alias vices celebret., interpos. semper die uno.

21.—Neenon admov. cucurbit. c. ferro nuchæ cap. mitt. sang. ad  $\frac{5}{3}$  xij.

22.—Statim abrad. capill. et applic. cucurb. cruentæ nuchæ.

23.—Accommod. cucurb. cum ferro sub aurem lateris affecti, et mitt. sang. ad  $\frac{5}{3}$  iv.

24.—Admov. cucurb. cum scarificat. parti thoracis dolen. p. r. n., et exsug. sang. ad  $\frac{5}{3}$  viij.

25.—Semel in septimanâ, applic. temporibus utrinque hirud. iij.

26.—Hirud. xxiv. statim lumb. admov., et quando remotæ sunt, cataplasma emoll. applic.

27.—Admov. hirud. iij. sing. tem. si adsit dolor capit.

28.—Applic. jugul. hirud. iv.; et post flux. sang. applic. empl. lyttæ.

29.—Detrah. ex ischio affecto, et part. adjacent. ope cucurbit. cum scarificat. sang.  $\frac{3}{5}$  vj.

30.—Applic. adversum renes, hirud. xij. vel cucurbit. cruent. ut extrah. sang.  $\frac{3}{5}$  xij.

31.—Convulsione redeunte, haud aliter, detrah. sang. per cucurbit. iij.

32.—Si dolor perstet. ad latus, mitt. sang.  $\frac{3}{5}$  xx. è brach.

33.—Sanguisug. iij. fronti impon.

34.—Admov. cucurbit. sicca regioni hepat.

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## CHAPTER II.

## FORMS FOR BLISTERS, ETC.

35.—Adhibe emplast. canthar. tumori in alâ dextrâ, per spatium xij. hor. vel donec in vesic. manifestò epidermis elata sit.

36.—Applic. abdom. emplast. lyttæ super alufam satis latam extens.

37.—Admov. parti thoracis super. emplast. lyttæ, et post vesicat. applic. cerat. sabin. ut ulcer perpet. fiat. Fluxu cessante utat. sequent.

R Cerat. Sabin.  
Unguent. Lyttæ p. æ.

38.—Admove tela vesicatoria (ad exemplar) exten. part. guttur.

39.—Admov. capiti raso ungent. canthar. usque ad vesicat.

40.—Admov. prope cartilag. thyroid. utrinque, emplast. lyttæ.

41.—Abiad. capill., et admov. toti capit. sericum vesic.

42.—Applic. prope articul. femor. super. emplast. lytt. super quod 3j. pulv. lytt. insperg. est.

43.—Si valde urgeat dyspnœa, applic. emplast. lyttæ, et fiat ulcus perpet. ope unguent. sabin.

44.—℞ Emplast. Galban co. . . . ʒ ss  
— Resin. . . . ʒ ij

M. Fiat emplast. super. alutam extendend. quo pedes invol. post pediluv.

45.—Impon. nuch. capit. vel suris extern. emplast. lyttæ.

46.—Emplast. lyttæ collo impon. quâ dolet.

47.—Admov. pannus vesicat. lateri sinist.

48.—Adhib. emplast. epispas. satis ampl. et âcre, inter scapul.

49.—℞ Lytt. in pulv. tenuissim. trit. 3j  
Camph. Pulv. . . . . 3j  
Ceræ flavæ  
Sevi ppt. āā, . . . . . 3j  
Adip. ppt. . . . . 3ij

Cerâ, Sevo et Adipe simul liquefact. paulo antequam concrese. Lytt. et Camphor. insperg., atque omnia misce ut fiat emplast. epispast. regioni jecor. applic.

50.—Admov. charta vesicat. occipiti. Curet. pars exulcer. unguent. sabin.

51.—Nata humor. detract. ab. emplast. lyttæ, si res postulav. promov.

52.—Emplast. ij. vesicat. brach. intern. infra cubit. quamprimum impon.

53.—Admov. taffeta vesicat genu, et fluxus postea eliciat. ope unguen. sabin.

54.—Cerat. lytt. part. excor. impon., ut natus humor ab emplast. lyttæ promov.

55.—℞ Pulv. Euphorb. . . . . ʒss  
 Cerat. Sabin. . . . . ʒj  
 Emplast. Thuris . . . . . ʒss

Simul bene contrit. sit emplast. scuto pectoris.

56.—Fiat fontic. ex parte vesicat. ope unguent. sabin.

57.—℞ Ammon. Hydrochl. . . . . ʒj  
 Saponis duri . . . . . ʒij  
 Emplast. Plumbi . . . . . ʒss

Emplast. et sapon. simul liqua, et paulo antequam concresc., immisce salem in pulv. tenuem tritum. Extens. super alutam, parti affectæ quamprimum applic. et p. r. n. repet.

58.—Caput tonderi debet, et emplast. vesicat. circumcirca tegi.

59.—Applic. regioni singul. renum, emplast. lyttæ parvum (magnitud. nummi semicoronæ).

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### CHAPTER III.

#### FORMS FOR MIXTURES, ETC.

60.—℞ Vin. Aloës . . . . . ʒij  
 Infus. Senn. . . . . ʒiss  
 Magnes. Sulph. . . . . ʒiv

M. Hujus capiat ʒj. horâ 7mâ matut.: et circiter horam x. partem reliq. sumat si opus fuerit.

61.—R	Liquor. Ammon. Acet.	3ij
	Vin. Antimon.	3ij
	Tinet. Cardam. co.	3ij
	Aq. Menth. pip.	3iv

Fiat mist. cujus 3ij. omni horæ quadrante calidè sorb. durante frig.

62.—R	Tinet. Valer.	oz. 2
	Detur 3j. subinde, è cochl. magn. Inf. Rad. Valer. sylvest. sub formâ theæ parati.	

63.—R	Mist. Amygd.	3iv
	Syrup. Seill.	3ijij
	Tinet. Opii	gtt. xl

Quod uneiat. sumatur, tussi admodum ingravesc.

64.—R	Inf. Gent. co.	oz. 6
	Magn. Sulph.	oz. 1

Cap. cochl. iij. magna post jentac. et post prand. quotidie.

65.—R	Liq. Amin. Acet.	3ij
	Aq. Menth. virid.	3iijss
	Syr. Croei	3ij
	Spirit. Ether. Nitr.	3ij

M. Cochl. ij. magn. secund. horis sumant. durante febre; saepius vel rarius pro impet. ratione: et absente febre Puly. Cinchon. ut ante.

66.—R	Fol. Rosæ	oz. 1
	Aq. fervent.	oz. 8

Stent per horam: colat. adde Succi Limon. Sacch. albi, aa. q. s. ad gratam acerbit. dulced.

67.—R	Antim. Potassio-Tart.	gr. vj
	Aq. puræ	3iv
	Syr. Rhœad.	3j

M. Capiat cochl. minim. subinde, ad nauseam vel vomitum promov.

68.—R	Sod. Subcarb.	.	.	.	5iiss
	Cryst. Tart.	.	.	.	5ij
	Aq. puræ	.	.	.	5vij

Stent in lagen. bene obtur. per triduum, et deinde sit in prompt. pro potu cathart.

69.—R	Sodæ Bicarb.	.	.	.	3ij
	Ferri Sulph.	.	.	.	gr. iiij
	Magn. Subcarb.	.	.	.	3j
	Aq. puræ	.	.	.	Oss
	Acidi Sulph. dil.	.	.	.	f3x

Infund. primum lagen. aq. dein immit. salina et denique acid. sulph. illico obturet. lagena, et in loco frigid. servetur.

70.—R	Decoet. Lichen.	.	.	.	Oj
Sumat aeger pocul. omni bihorio.					

71.—R	Magnes. Carb.	.	.	.	3j
	Aq. Menth. sat.	.	.	.	5vj
	Tinct. Opii	.	.	.	3j

M. Sumat cochl. ij. dum flatus infest.

72.—Capiat	cochl. ij. ampl.	Aq. Menth. pip.			
omni horâ, donec singult. et nisus ad vomit. cessav.					

73.—R	Tinct. Digit.	.	.	.	3ij
	Acidi Hydrocyan.	.	.	.	gtt. xx

M. Hujus cap. gutt. xx. ter die, ex cyath. aq. frigid. dosin sensim augend. prout caput aut ventric. ferre queat.

74.—R	Magnes. Carbon.	.	.	.	3j
	Pulv. Rhei	.	.	.	gr. xv
	Aq. Aneth.	.	.	.	3iss

M. Fiat julep. cuius unum cochl. minim. infant. lacten. detur, secundis horis: phialâ agitatâ.

75.—R	Mist. Ammon.	.	.	.	3vj
	Tinet. Opii	.	.	.	3j

M. Capiat cochl. ij. magn. statim; iterentur post horam si tussis accrev.

76.—R	Dec. Hord.	.	.	.	3x
	Ol. Olivæ	.	.	.	3ij
	Mucilag. Acaciæ	.	.	.	3j

Tere oleum cum mucilag. donec probe coiverint, tum sensim adde decoct. ut fiat enema. Interdum add. liceat Magn. Sulph. 3j.

77.—R	Sp. Ammon. arom.	.	.	.	3j
	Tinet. Assafoet.	.	.	.	3ss
	Syr. Croci	.	.	.	3ss
	Aq. Cinnam.	.	.	.	3j

M. Exhibe cochl. parvum ter quaterve de die, vel saepius, urgente convuls. vel spasm.

78.—R	Inf. Krameriæ	.	.	.	3vj
	Tinet. Opii	.	.	.	3j

Fiat mist. cujus sumant. cochl. iij. magn. post. singul. deject. liquid.

79.—R	Sod. Sulph.	.	.	.	3iss
	— Phosph.	.	.	.	3j
	Syr. Rham.	.	.	.	3iv
	Aq. Menth. pip.	.	.	.	3vj

M. Sumat 3j. statim, et repetat. dosis post horas ij. nisi alvus prius respond.

80.—R	Tinet. Hyoscyam.	.	.	.	3iss
	Pot. Acet.	.	.	.	3iv
	Syr. Croci	.	.	.	3ij
	Aq. Anisi	.	.	.	3vj

Fiat mist. cujus sumant. cochl. ij. vel iij. minim. bis terve in die, vel ut opus sit.

81.—R Ipecac. Rad. Pulv. . . . 3iss  
 Pot. Bitart. . . . . 5j  
 Aq. fervent. . . . . f5iiss  
 Macera per horam integr., dein cola et adjice  
 Syr. . . . . f5ss  
 M. Detur 5ss. vel cochl. ampl. omni semihorâ,  
 donec vomit. proritav.

82.—R Tinct. Opii . . . . . 5j  
 Mist. Cret. . . . . 5vj  
 M. Cap. cochl. ij. magn. omni quadrante horæ,  
 donec leniat. dolor.

83.—R Decoct. Aloës comp. . . . . 5iv  
 Sodaë Sulph. . . . . 5iss  
 M. Cochl. ij. ampl. intermissionis tempore sumant.  
 ita ut purgatio ex toto cessav. ante accessum  
 paroxysm.

84.—R Sodaë Potassio-Tart. . . . . 5ij  
 Aq. Menth. sat. . . . . 5vij  
 M. Cap. cochl. ij. ampla omni bihorio, ad sedes  
 promovend.

85.—R Plumbi Acet. . . . . gr. iv  
 Aq. destill. . . . . 5iv  
 Syrup. Papav. . . . . 5ij  
 M. Cap. cochl. ampl. mane quotidie: repetat.  
 dosis ad iij. vices, et deinde cap. æger haust. aliqu.  
 purgant.

86.—R Magn. Sulph. . . . . 5iss  
 Acidi Sulph. dil. . . . . 5iss  
 Aq. Menth. pip. . . . . 5vj  
 Syr. Rhœad. . . . . 3ij  
 M. Hujus mist. sumant. cochl. iv. omn. tribus  
 horis, donec venter rite solut. fuerit.

87.—℞ Inf. Senn. . . . .  $\frac{2}{3}$ j  
 Magn. Sulph. . . . .  $\frac{2}{3}$ ss  
 M. Cap. quartā quāque die.  
 ℞ Tinet. Valer. . . . . 3ij  
 Sp. Amm. foet. . . . .  $\frac{2}{3}$ ij  
 Aq. puræ . . . . .  $\frac{2}{3}$ ij  
 M. Cap. coch. ij. magn. in langur. præcipuè diebus  
 purgat. dedit.

88.—℞ Mist. Amygd. . . . .  $\frac{2}{3}$ vj  
 Tinet. Opii . . . . . 3ss  
 M. Cap. cochl. magn. ij. quartā quāque horâ, si  
 tussis increb.

89.—℞ Antim. Tart. . . . . gr. iij  
 Inf. Sennæ . . . . .  $\frac{2}{3}$ ij  
 Aq. Piment. . . . .  $\frac{2}{3}$ iv  
 M. Repet. cochl. ij. ampl. omni semihorâ, donec  
 superven. vomit. vel alvus dejec.

90.—℞ Tinet. Jalap. . . . .  $\frac{2}{3}$ iv  
 Pot. Sulphat. . . . .  $\frac{2}{3}$ ss  
 Aq. Menth. . . . . 3vj  
 M. Sum. cochl. majora ij. omni quadrante horæ.  
 donec alv. copiosè respond.

91.—℞ Cetrar. Island. . . . . oz. 1  
 Aq. frigid. . . . . Oj  
 Coque ad  $\frac{2}{3}$ xij., stet ut geletur, et utat æger gelat.  
 ad libitum.

92.—℞ Lact. Vac. . . . . Oj  
 Sinap. Sem. contus. . . . . oz. 1  
 Coq. simul, donec pars eas. in coag. abier., deinde  
 colet. serum, et hujus sumat. cyath. subinde.

93.—R	Liq. Ammon. Acet.	.	.	.	3iv
	Tinct. Opii	.	.	.	3ss
	Aq. Menth. sat.	.	.	.	3vj

M. Capiat cochl. ij. invadente paroxysm. caloris in febr. intermitt.

94.—R Inf. Sennæ . . . . fl. oz. 6  
Sumat primò, omni quadr. horæ, cochl. dein assumpt. vices protrah. ad horam, et ultra pro successu.

95.—R Dec. Aloës comp. . . . fl. oz. 6  
Cap. æger cochl. iij. ampl. p. r. n.; postea augend. minuendovè quant. prout sedes pauciores pluresvè promov.

96.—R	Cret. præp.	.	.	.	.	3j
	Tinct. Opii	.	.	.	.	3ss
	Aq. Cinnam.	.	.	.	.	3vj

M. et agitand. phial. dentur cochl. ij. secundâ quâque horâ, serius vel citius ut res postulet, dum vex. ventr. torm. vel vom.

97.—R Vin. Ipecac. . . . fl. oz. 1  
Fiat haust. statim sumend.

R	Mist. Amygd.	.	.	.	fl. oz. 6
	Tinct. Opii	.	.	.	fl. dr. 1

M. Cap. cochl. ij. ampl. sub finem vomit.

98.—R	Tinct. Rhei.	.	.	.	3j
	Tinct. Gentian.	.	.	.	3ss
	Aq. Piment.	.	.	.	3iv
	Syr. Croci	.	.	.	3j

Fiat mist. cujus sum. æger cochl. ij. urg. ventr. dolor. flatu, nauseâ vel lang.

99.—R	Tinet. Opii . . . .	3ss
	Tinet. Cardamom. . . .	3ss
	Syr. Croci . . . .	3iv
	Aq. Cinnam. . . .	3vj

M. Capiat cochl. ij. max. post. sing. vomit. vel sedes liquid.

100.—R	Dec. Cinchon. . . .	3vj
	Acidi Sulph. dil. . . .	3j
	Syr. Aurant. . . .	3ss

M. Hujus mist. cochl. iv. horis duabus interposit. sumant. ad. sudat. diminuen.

101.—R	Tinet. Opii . . . .	3ss
	Confect. Aromat. . . .	3j
	Aq. Menth. pip. . . .	3vj

Fiat mist. cujus sumant. cochl. iij. magn. post unamquamque sed. moll. phialâ priùs concuss.

102.—R	Sp. Ammon. arom. . . .	3j
	Tinet. Castor. . . .	3ij
	Sp. Lavand. . . .	3ij
	Aq. Piment. . . .	3j

Fiat mist. cujus 3ij. p. r. n. ingerant. contra lang. et deliq.

103.—R	Inf. Sennæ . . . .	fl. oz. 6
	Tinet. Jalap. . . .	fl. dr. 6

M. Sumant. cochl. iij. ampla, singulis horis, ad plenam alvi solutionem.

104.—Perst. in usu mist. cathart. donec alvus ter quaterè plenè respond.

105.—R Mist. Ammon. . . . 3vj  
Cap. æger cochl. magn. bis in die, ex poculo juse. bovini; contra rauced.

106.—R	Tinet. Scillæ	.	.	.	5j
	Mucilag. Acac.	:	:	:	5j
	Tinet. Opii	.	.	.	5j

M. Fiat mist. de quâ subindè cap. 3j. guttatin, ad gulam emolliend. et exspuit. promovend.

107.—R	Ammon. Sesquicarb.	.	.	.	3j
	Tinet. Card.	.	.	.	3j
	Syr. Rhœad.	.	.	.	5ij
	Aq. Menth. pip.	.	.	.	5iv

Fiat mist. de quâ cap. cochl. j. larg. si pustul. evanesc.

108.—R	Liq. Ammon. Acet.	.	.	.	5j
	Vin. Antim. Potassio-Tart.	.	.	.	3j
	Aq. Menth. sat.	.	.	.	5iv
	Syr. Croci	.	.	.	3j

Fiat mist. de quâ cochl. larg. j. secundis vel tertiiis horis exhib., sæpius rariusvè prout feb. vehement. vel mit. fuerit.

109.—R	Tinet. Assafæt.	.	.	.	5ij
	Ammon. Carb.	.	.	.	5ss
	Aq. Puleg.	.	.	.	5iv

Fiat mist. de quâ cap. cochl. j. vel cochl. ij. in lang. vel sudor, frigid. vel. frig. paroxysm.

110.—R	Potass. Bitart.	.	.	.	5j
	Ol. Limon.	.	.	.	gtt. xx
	Sacch. purif.	.	.	.	5ij
	Aquæ bullientis	.	.	.	Oij

M. Usurpet. pro potu commun. ubi æger intensâ siti vexat.

111.—R	Pulv. Jalap.	.	.	.	5j
	— Zingib.	.	.	.	gr. xx
	Magn. Sulph.	.	.	.	5j
	Aq. puræ	.	.	.	5vj

M. Cochl. j. sing. horis exhibeat. quâque vice phial. agitand. ut permisceatur pulv.

112.—R	Cort. Cinch.	.	.	.	5iss
	Magn. Sulphat.	.	.	.	5ij
	Aq. puræ	.	.	.	Oij

Coque per sextam part. horæ in vase leviter clauso, et liquor, adhuc calent. cola; sub finem adde Syrup. Absinth. 5ij. Tertiâ vel quartâ quâque horâ eyath. j. exhib. intermissionis temp.

113.—R	Inf. Chirett.	.	.	.	5vj
	Magn. Sulph.	.	.	.	5ij

M. Usurp. ad 5ij. bis vel ter in die, longè à pastu et maximè jejun. ventrie.

114.—R	Decoct. Hord.	.	.	.	Oss
	Nitr. purif.	.	.	.	3ss

M. Duabus vel tribus exhib. vie. ij. horarum interv.

115.—R	Sp. Ammon. arom.	.	.	.	3ij
	Liq. Ammon. Acet.	.	.	.	3iv
	Tinet. Opii	.	.	.	3j
	Aq. Piment.	.	.	.	5iv

M. et divid. in haust. iv. quorum j. usurp. potest. si puls. languescat vel. pustul. subsid.

116.—R	Tinet. Opii	.	.	.	3j
	Syr. Croci	.	.	.	3j
	Tinet. Cardamom.	.	.	.	3ij
	Aq. Cinnam.	.	.	.	5vj

M. Cochl. j. exhib. dosisque iteretur, prout urg. morb.

117.—R	Liq. Ammon. Acet. (P. L.)	.	.	.	5ij
	Tinct. Opii	.	.	.	3j
	Vin. Antim. Potassio-Tart.	.	.	.	3j
	Aq. Menth. sat.	.	.	.	5ij

M. et in iij. vel iv. dos. divide, quarum j. omni bi-horio in insult. remiss. sumend.

118.—R	Vin. Colch.	.	.	.	3ij
	Tinct. Jalap.	:	:	:	3j
	Inf. Sen.	:	:	:	3ij

M. Ista dos. in ij. part. dividi potest, quarum j. mane, alt. sero exhib.

119.—R Æther. cochl. min. urgent. flatu in Aq. Menth. pip. sumend.

120.—R	Decoct. Cinch.	.	.	.	3ij
	Tinct. Myrrh.	:	:	:	3ss
	Acid. Hydrochl.	:	:	:	q. s.

ad grat. acerb. reddend.

121.—R	Tinct. Sennæ	.	.	.	3j
	Tinct. Jalap.	:	:	:	3ij
	Aq. Piment.	:	:	:	3ij

M. Cap. dimid. stat. et semihorâ elaps. quod. reliq. est.

122.—Præterinit. mist. salin.

123.—Cap. Tinct. Opii gtt. xxx. horâ somni, et repet. omni 3tiâ horâ perst. dol. et spasm.

124.—R	Tinct. Castor.	.	.	.	3ij
	Tinct. Serpent.	:	:	:	3ij
	Aq. Piment.	:	:	:	3ij

M. Cap. cochl. modicum, 4tis horis, aggredient. feb.

125.—R	Inf. Sennæ	.	.	.	3iv
	Magn. Sulph.	:	:	:	3j

M. Ex hâc mist. primo die cochl. j., alt. die duo. et sic deinceps propinent.

126.—R	Sarsap. Rad.				
	Zingib. Rad. contus. āā	.	.	.	3ss
	Sassaf. Rad. concis.	.	.	.	3j

Coque leni igne in Aquæ Font. Oiv., ad dimid. consumpt. ut fiat decoct. ejus bibat f3vij. modicè tepefac. post bolum, et mane repet. in lecto ad dia-phores. ciend.

127.—R	Acidi Sulph. dil.	.	.	.	3ss
	Syr. Rhœad.	.	.	.	3ij
	Tinet. Card.	.	.	.	3ij

Fiat mist. cuius sum. cochl. min. sext. horis, in quovis vehic. grat.

128.—R	Sp. Ammon. arom.	.	.	.	3j
	Tinet. Card.	.	.	.	3ij
	Tinet. Castor.	.	.	.	3j
	Aq. Puleg.	.	.	.	3iv

Sum. oppriment. lang. cochl. ampl. ij.

129.—R	Tinet. Castor.				
	Tinet. Myrrh. āā	.	.	.	3j
	Mist. Amygd.	.	.	.	3vj
	Syr Croci	.	.	.	3j

M. Sum. cochl. iv. ampl. manè, merid. et horā somni, ad biduum vel triduum; quo claps. et uno tantum die interject. sum. potion. emet. sequent. manè, superbibend. Inf. Flor. Anthem. q. s. ad vomitiones quater aut quinquies proritand. cum debito regimine.

130.—R	Vin. Ipecac.	.	.	.	fl. oz. 1
	Antim. Potassio-Tart.	.	.	.	gr. ij

M. et fiat potio.

131.—R	Sodæ Tart.	.	.	.	3ss
	Tinet. Rhei	.	.	.	3ss
	Syr. comm.	.	.	.	3ij
	Aq. Piment.	.	.	.	3vj

Fiat mist. cuius cap. æger cochl. iij. magn. omni bihorio donec alvus purgetur.

132.—R	Aq. pluv.	.	.	.	3ij
	Antim. Potassio-Tart.	.	.	.	gr. iij

Solve; hujus danda sunt cochl. ij. medioe. sing. horæ quadrant. donec vomitus sequatur.

133.—R	Inf. Sennæ	.	.	.	.	3vj
	Tinct. Sennæ	.	.	.	.	3ss
	Magn. Sulph.	.	.	.	.	3j

Fiat mist. cujus cap. æger cochl. ij. magn. bis tervè in horâ, donec adsit catharsis.

134.—R	Catech.	.	.	.	.	3ss
	Aq. pur.	.	.	.	.	3xij

Coque ad 3vj.; stent donec fæces subsid. liquoris, part. limpid. cautè effund.

135.—R	Decoct. Aloës	.	.	.	.	fl. oz. 6
	Sodæ Sulph.	.	.	.	.	oz. ss

Fiat mist. cujus sum. æger cochl. ij. ordin. secundâ quâque horâ, donec amplè purg.

136.—R	Acid. Nitric. dil.	.	.	.	.	3j
	Aq. destill.	.	.	.	.	3xij
	Syr. Aurant.	.	.	.	.	3iss

Fiat mist. quotidie sumend. ope tubuli vitrei, partitis haust.

137.—Cap. æger 3ss. Inf. Sennæ pro dos. ex cyath. parv. Decoct. Hord.

138.—Cap. æger cyath. vinos. parv. Inf. Gentian. secundâ quâque horâ.

139.—R	Magn. Carb.	.	.	.	.	3ss
	Pulv. Rhei	.	.	.	.	3j
	Aq. Piment.	.	.	.	.	3vj

M. Sumant. cochl. iij. magn. post unamquamque sed. moll. vitro prius concusso.

140.—R	Sodæ et Potas. Tart.	.	.	.	.	3vj
	Aq. Cinnam.	.	.	.	.	3ij

Fiat sol. duabus vicibus sumend.

141.—R	Inf. Quass.	.	.	.	3vj
	Magn. Sulph.	.	.	.	3j

Fiat mist. de quâ cap. æger cochl. j. ampl. bis tervè in die.

142.—R	Tinct. Opii	.	.	.	3j
	Mucilag. Acac.	.	.	.	3vj
	Sp. Æther. Nitr.	.	.	.	3ij

M. Bibat cochl. iij. subindè, urgent. strangur. aut in lang.

143.—Repet. mist. p. r. n. si opus erit, ad vom. sedand.

144.—R	Tinct. Opii	.	.	.	3j
	Syr. Papav.	.	.	.	3ij
	Aq. Menth.	.	.	.	3vj

M. Sum. 3j. omni semihorâ, donec dolor mitescat.

145.—R	Tinct. Hyoscyam.	.	.	.	3ij
	Tinct. Castor.	.	.	.	3ij
	Syr. Rhœad.	.	.	.	3j
	Aq. pur.	.	.	.	3iv

M. Sum. 3ij. omni horâ, si non dormiat.

146.—R	Magn. Subcarb.	.	.	.	3ss
	Tinct. Gentian.	.	.	.	3iij
	Syr. Aurant.	.	.	.	3iv
	Aq. Piment.	.	.	.	3iv

M. Cap. æger, acid. infestant., cochl. ampl. j. vel alt. ex poculo jus. bovini.

147.—R	Ras. Corn. Cerv.	.	.	.	3j
	Aq.	.	.	.	Oiv

Coque ad oct. ij., dein liquori colato adde Sacch. alb. quod satis est, et ad us. serv.

148.—R	Inf. Sennæ	.	.	.	.	3vj
	Sodæ Sulph.	.	.	.	.	3ss
	Syr. Rhamni.	.	.	.	.	3ij

Fiat mist. Detur imprimis 3j. et interpos. tribus vel quatuor hor. cochlear. exhib. si fuerit opus, et post ij. alias horas repet. dos. si alvus antea non mov.

## CHAPTER IV.

149.—R	Magn. Sulph.	.	.	.	.	3ij
	Inf. Sennæ	.	.	.	.	3j
	Syr. Rhamni	.	.	.	.	3j

M. Fiat haust. in jus. calid. partitis vicibus sumend.

150.—R	Inf. Gentian.	.	.	.	.	3j
	Tinct. Cardamom.	.	.	.	.	3j

Fiat haust. quem æger sum. tribus ante prand. horis.

151.—R	Inf. Sennæ	.	.	.	.	3j
	Sum. p. r. n. postea augend. minuend. quant. prout sedes pauc. pluresvè prom.					

152.—R	Sp. Æther. Nitr.	.	.	.	.	gtt. xx
	Liq. Ammon. Acet.	.	.	.	.	fl. dr. 1
	Aq. Menth.	.	.	.	.	fl. oz. 1

Fiat mist. salin. cuius cap. cochl. parv. omni horâ, cursu noct.

153.—R	Pot. Carb.	.	.	.	.	3j
	Aq. dest.	.	.	.	.	3x
	Aq. Cinnam.	.	.	.	.	3ij
	Syr.	.	.	.	.	3i

M. Fiat haust. cui temp. capiend. adde Succi Limon. recent. cochl. magn. j. et in efferv. sum.

154.—℞ Antim. Potassio-Tart. . . . gr. ss  
 Aq. pur. . . . . ʒj

M. ut fiat haust. statim sumend. et rep. post horas ij., si non antea ventriculus emet. rejecerit, vel si alvus non laxata fuerit.

155.—℞ Tinct. Lavand. co. . . . ʒj  
 Mist. Camph. . . . . ʒij

M. et fiat haust. sextâ quâque horâ sumend. si aderit vel spasma vel pulsus languor.

156.—Perst. in usu haust. nocturn. heri præscript.

157.—Sit in promptu, haust. cum Vin. Colch. ʒj., horâ somni sumend. si redintegraverit malum arthritic., vel involverint vigiliæ inter noctem.

158.—Rep. porrò haust. inter noctem cum Tinct. Opii, si vigiliæ involverint, vel increbuerit tussis.

159.—℞ Acid. Nitric. dil. . . . . ʒss  
 Sp. Æther. Nitr. . . . . ʒij  
 Tinct. Hyoscyam. . . . . ʒij  
 Aq. pur. . . . . Oij  
 Syr. q. s.

ad acorem compescend. et gust. conciliand. Sum. quotidie instar potûs, et bibat quantum sitis exigat.

160.—Sum. ægrotus omni mane, si possit, ʒvij. lact. asin. pro jent.

161.—Cap. æger haust. cathart. proximâ luce nav. conseend.; et si post navigation. vom. superven. bibat æger spiritûs alicujus paululum aq. commixt.

162.—℞ Pulv. Rad. Ipecac. . . . gr. x  
 Antim. Potassio-Tart. . . . gr. j  
 Aq. destill. . . . . fʒiss

M. Fiat haust. horâ nomâ matutinâ sumend. Vomitu supervenient. bibat æger, vicibus repetitis, Inf. Anthem. aliquot cyath. Vomitu finito, cap. pulv. sudorif.

163.—R	Inf. Sennæ	.	.	.	.	ʒiss
	Pot. Tart.	.	.	.	.	ʒss
	Tinct. Cinnam. co.	.	.	.	.	fʒij

Ex his fiat haust. summo mane deglutiend. Rep. idem tertio quoque die.

164.—R	Tinct. Opii	.	.	.	.	gtt. xx
	Syr. cujusvis	.	.	.	.	fʒj
	Mist. Camph.	.	.	.	.	fʒj

M. Cap. æger haustul. hujusmodi, singulis noctibus, horâ solitâ.

165.—R	Tinct. Castor.	.	.	.	.	gtt. x
	Sp. Æther. Nitric.	.	.	.	.	gtt. xv
	Pot. Nitrat.	.	.	.	.	gr. vj
	Aq. Piment.	.	.	.	.	ʒj

M. Fiat haust. in promptu habend. et urgent. febris paroxysm. sumend.

166.—Sum. æger omni mane guttas ix. Acid. Sulph. dil. ex jure vitulino.

167.—R Samb. cort. interior. manip. j  
Incoquatur in Aq. Oij. ad Oj. Decoct. hujus alt. medietas mane, alt. sero quotidie, assumatur, donec æger convalesc.

168.—Sum. Tinct. Opii guttas xx. in vehiculo calido convenient.

169.—R Pulv. Rad. Ipecac. . . . ʒj  
Aq. Menth. . . . . ʒj  
M. Fiat haust. emet. Potione copiosâ pur. aq. tepefact. vomitio benè provocetur.

170.—R Inf. Gentian. co. . . . . ʒj  
Potas. Brom. . . . . gr. v  
Fiat haust. mane et horâ quartâ pomeridianâ potand.

171.—R	Ol. Ricini	.	.	.	.	ʒj
	Pot. Carb.	.	.	.	.	gr. vj
	Aq. Piment.	.	.	.	.	ʒj

Fiat secund. art. mist. pro j. dosi quamprimum sumend.

172.—R	Tinct. Opii	.	.	.	.	gtt. xv
	Syr. Croci	.	.	.	.	ʒi
	Aq. Menth. virid.	.	.	.	.	ʒj

M. fiatque haust. somno defcient. bibend.

173.—R	Tinct. Myrrh.	.	.	.	.	ʒss
	Sp. Æther. Nitr.	.	.	.	.	ʒj
	Syr. Tolut.	.	.	.	.	ʒj
	Aq. Piment.	.	.	.	.	ʒjj

M. et fiat mist. de quâ cap. ʒj. si vel languores vel horrores conting.

174.—Cap. Acid. Sulph. dil. guttas x., vel numero sufficientes ad moderatam aciditatem in sing. selibris decoct. hord.

175.—Sequent. auror. sum. Ol. Ricini quantum satis sit ad alvum solvend.

176.—Sum. æger Vin. Antim. guttas xx. quartâ, quintâ vel sextâ quâque horâ, nauseâ, non tamen excitand.

177.—R	Cupri Sulph.	.	.	.	gr. v
	Aq. Menth. sat.	.	.	.	ʒj
	Syrupi simpl.	.	.	.	ʒj

Fiat haust. quando venenum in ventriculum receptum est sumend.

178.—Bibat Inf. Sem. Lini ad lib.

179.—R	Rad. Sarsap.	.	.	.	3ij
	Cort. Ulmi.	.	.	.	3ss
	Aq. pur.	.	.	.	Oij

Coque ad Oiss., cola et sign. decoct. quod cap. ut ante.

180.—R	Inf. Quass.	.	.	.	3j
	Tinct. Gentian.	.	.	.	3j

M. Fiat haust. mane iterumque horâ ante prandium, stomacho vacuo, sumend.

181.—R	Tinct. Opii	.	.	.	gtt. xv
	Aq. Menth. sat.	.	.	.	3j
	Syr. Aurant.	.	.	.	3j

M. Fiat haust. horâ somni, vel vespert. vel serâ nocte sumend.

182.—R	Pot. Carb.	.	.	.	3j
	Syr. Croci	.	.	.	3j
	Aq. Menth. pip.	.	.	.	3j

M. Fiat haust. cum succi limon. cochl. j. ampl. in impetu ipso efferv. sumend.

183.—R	Tinct. Jalap.	.	.	.	3ss
	Inf. Sennæ co.	.	.	.	3j
	Magn. Sulph.	.	.	.	3ij

M. Fiat haust. secundis horis sumend. donec alv. plenè solut. sit. Mitte tales iv.

184.—Contin. haust. nuperrimè præscrip.

185.—R	Liq. Ammon. Acet. (P.L.)	.	3j
	Sp. Æther. Nitr.	.	3ss
	Tinct. Opii	.	gtt. xv
	Aq. pur.	.	3ij

M. Fiat haust. quartâ quâque horâ capiend. Ut effectus sudorif. augeatur, adde sing. haust. Antim. Potassio-Tart. gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

186.—R	Tinct. Castor.	.	.	.	3ss
	— Serpent.	:	:	:	gtt. x
	Sp. Ammon. arom.	:	:	:	gtt. xv
	Aq. Piment.	:	:	:	5j

M. Fiat haust. si vigilia incereb. aut dolor capitis redintegr. sumend.

187.—Perdomito symptomate, mane et sero ad dies paucul. contin. usus haust.

188.—Contin. haust. effervescent., sicut jamjam paratum.

189.—Cochl. j. Tinct. Lavand. comp. per se propinari possit, bis vel ter durant. paroxysm. horâ dimidiâ vel integrâ interpos.

190.—R Decoct. Sarsap. co. . . . Oj (f 3xx)  
Potas. Iod. . . . . 3j

Sumat pocul. (3iv.) bis tervè indies.

191.—R Tinct. Opii . . . . gtt. xx  
Mist. Cret. . . . . 3j

Fiat haust. navem ingressur. sumend.

192.—R Magn. Sulph. . . . . 3j  
Acid. Sulph. dil. . . . . gtt. x  
Syr. Rhœad. . . . . 3j  
Aq. Menth. pip. . . . . 3j

M. Fiat haust. cras primo mane sumend. et rep. tertiiis vel quartis horis, ad alvum solvend.

193.—R Mist. Cret. . . . . 3j  
Syr. Croci . . . . . 3ij

M. Fiat haust. quartâ quâque horâ sumend. donec paroxysmi non discrucient, instilland. alt. vicibus, si diarrhœa adfuerit, Tinet. Opii guttas ij. vel iij.

194.—R	Tinet. Calumb.	.	.	.	3ij
	Acid. Sulph. dilut.	.	.	gtt.	xv
	Aq. Cinnam.	.	.	.	3j
	Syr. Rhœad.	.	.	.	3ij

M. Fiat haust. quartâ quâque horâ sumend. et tempore usûs adde sing., si opus fuerit, ad præcavend. diarrhœam, Tinet. Opii gtt. iij.

195.—R	Inf. Digital.	.	.	.	3ijj
	— Gentian. co.	.	.	.	3iv
	Syr. Croci	.	.	.	3j

M. Fiat haust. vj. Sum. j. 6tis horis, per spatum nycthemeri si vires permit.

196.—R	Inf. Calumb.	.	.	.	3iss
	Potass. Hydriod.	.	.	.	gr. v
	Syr. Aurant.	.	.	.	3ij

M. Fiat haust. meridie et horâ quintâ pomeridianâ sumend. per septim, integrum, vel ulterius si opus fuerit.

197.—R	Bals. Copaib.	.	.	.	3ijj
	Mist Acac.	.	.	.	3vj
	Liq. Pot.	.	.	.	3iss
	Syr. Aurant.	.	.	.	3ss
	Aq. dest.	.	.	.	3ivss

M. Capiat cochl. ij. vel iij. quart. horis.

198.—R	Bals. Copaib.	.	.	part. ij
	Liq. Pot.	.	.	part. iij
	Aq. dest.	.	.	part. vij

Coque per quadrant. horæ, et tunc adde

Sp. Æther. Nitr. . . . part. j

Stet per horas ij. vel iij.

Capiat æger, liquoris limpid. supernat., cochl. med. j. ter die.

199.—R	Bals. Copaib.	.	.	.	3ss
	Vitell. j. Ovi				
	Sacch. puri	.	.	.	3j

His bene subactis terend. adde paulatim Aq. Menth. virid. 3vj. ut fiat emulsio.

200.—R	Calomel.	.	.	.	gr. iij
	Conf. Opiat.	.	.	.	gr. vj

M. ft. bol. statim sumend.

Vesp. nisi prius bis saltem dejec. alv. cap.

Ol. Ricin. 3ss. vel q. s. ad alv. solvend.

Alv. hisce medicam. liberè scut. incip. sum. haust. sequent.

Liq. Amm. Acet.	.	.	3ss
Aq. Cinnam.	.	.	3j
Vini Antim.	.	.	gtt. xv
Syr. Pap. alb. 3j.		M. Ft. haust.	

Feb. die xxij.

201.—Repet. remedia olim (penult.) præscrip. non noviss. instit.

Si alv. adstrict. fuerit magnes. vitriol. augeat. ut alv. satis solut. fuerit.

Mart. xj<sup>mo</sup>.

202.—R	Inf. Senn.	3iss.
	Mannaæ	3ss.

Tinct. Jalap. 3j. M. Cap. coch. larg. j. horâ 3<sup>ta</sup> quâque, donec sed. tres vel quatuor procur.

R Lin. Ammon. 3vj

Ung. Hydr. fort. 3j. M. Ft. linim. cerv. et scapul. omni noct. et mane, manu calid. assiduè applicand., superimpon. pann. lan. eodem imbut. Et post operat. Mist. Senn. ad usum Mist. Antim. in prompt. config.

Nov. xxiv<sup>to</sup>.

203.—R	Guaiac. lign. ras. . . .	3j
	Sassafras Rad. . . .	3ss
	Aq. destill. . . .	lbij

Coq. igne leni ad lbij. sub fin. coction. addr.

Glycyrrh. Rad. cont. 3ij. et cola; cujus cap. coch. iij. ampl. ter quotidie.

Oct. x°.

## CHAPTER V.

### FORMS FOR POWDERS, PILLS, ETC.

204.—Prosit forsan dare ægro, lectum ituro,  
Pulv. Hydrarg. subchlor. gr. v.

205.—R	Coccinell. . . . .	3j
	Sodii Chlorid. . . . .	3ij

M. Fiat pulv. Detur cochl. dimid. pro dos. tempore matutin.

206.—R	Pulv. Jalap. . . . .	3ij
	Hydrarg. subchlor. . . . .	3ss

M. Dent. gr. xij. ad xxiv., quando alvi ductione opus sit.

207.—R	Magn. Carb. . . . .	3ss
	Foenic. Sem. . . . .	
	Sacch. purif. aa . . . .	3i

Terant. in pulv. Dos. quantum cultri apice capi potest, saepius in die.

208.—R	Hydrarg. subchlor. . . . .	3j
	Conf. Ros. quantum satis sit. Contunde in mass. et divide in pil. xxx. Sumatur j. bis indies, ut cicatur ptyalismus modicus.	

209.—Augeatur dos. Pulv. Jacob. ver. ad gr. vj.

210.—R Hydrarg. Oxyd. rubr. . . . gr. j

Opii tertiam grani part.

Caryoph. Ol. . . . gtt. j

Fiat pil. horâ somni per hebdom. sumend.

211.—R Myrrh. Gum. Resin. . . . ʒss

Sacch. puri . . . . ʒss

Tere simul in pulv. Dos. ʒj. ter quatervè indies,  
è quovis liquore idoneo.

212.—R Pulv. Opii . . . . gr. iij

Ext. Glycyrrh. . . . gr. viij

Fiant pil. ij. nocte sumend. ad vicem secund.

213.—R Capsic. Sem. contrit. . . . gr. vj

Lauri Bacc. . . . ʒij

M. Fiat pulv. dividend. in iij. part æquales;  
quarum prima portio sumatur, incipient. primore  
rigore; secunda, postridie eâdem horâ; tertia verò  
tertio die.

214.—R Conf. Opii . . . . ʒij

P. r. n. sum. si diarrhœa permaneat.

215.—R Extr. Colocynth. co. . . . ʒj

Hydrarg. subchlor. . . . gr. xij

Fiat massa in pil. xij. dividend.

Cap. summo mane iij. et postea ij., si alvus, horis  
sex, non satis dejecerit.

216.—R Pulv. Rhei . . . . ʒij

Hydrarg. subchlor. . . . gr. v

Syr. Althææ q. s. ut

fiat bolus, horâ somni sumend. et alt. noctibus re-  
petend. ad. ij. vel iij. vices.

217.—R Extr. Cicut. . . . ʒss

Fiant pil. xv. in pulv. cicut. involvend. Mitte in  
chartaceâ pyxide.

218.—R Extr. Colocynth. . . . 3ss

Pulv. Seam. . . . 3j

Hydrarg. subchlor. . . . gr. xij

M. Fiant pil. xij., quarum cap. j. nocte, quoties  
alvus fuerit justo adstrictior.

219.—R Ext. Elat. . . . . gr. ss

— Colocynth. co. . . . gr. v

Ol. essent. Menth. pip. . . . gutt. j

In pil. confiant. cras mane deglutiend. iterumque  
mane perendino.

220.—Ad nauseam suppressum. bibat æger sp.  
alicujus paululum aquâ commixt.

221.—R Cort. Cinch. Pulv. gr. xv. ad 3ij

Cap. è cyath. vini generosissimi horæ quadrantis ad  
horas iv., intervallo, ita ut æger sum. 3vj. ad minim.,  
inter ij. paroxysm.

222.—R Extr. Elat. . . . . gr. ij

Sach. purif. . . . . 3j

Opt. terant. simul, dein in pulv. viij. æquales divi-  
dant., quorum cap. æger j. omni horæ quadrante,  
donec adsit catharsis.

223.—Accip. vespere

Jalap. Pulv. . . . . gr. xv

Hydrarg. subchlor. . . . . gr. v

Conterant. in molem syrupo simpl. ut fingantur  
globuli iij. æquales.

224.—R Sodæ Carb. exsicc. . . . . 3j

Sap. dur. . . . . 3iv

Ol. Junip. . . . . gtt. xx

Syr. Zingib. q. s. ut

fiat massa, in pilulas xxx. dividend., quibus cap.  
ij. indies, contra calculos renum.

225.—R Pulv. Jalap. . . . . 5ij  
 Hydrarg. subchlor. : : gr. xxiv  
 M. et in pulv. xij. divide, quorum cap. ij. vel iij. ut  
 necesse sit ad sedes.

226.—R Pot. Sulphat. . . . . 3ij  
 In semipoc. aq. tepid. solut., cum guttis xx. Tinc.  
 Digital. sumend.

227.—R Pulv. Cinch. . . . . 3j  
 Sit. pulv., secundis horis, in cyath. lactis, absente  
 paroxysmo, sumend.

228.—Sumant. Pulv. Calumb. gr. x. sing. auror.  
 ex pulte.

229.—R Pulv. Nitr. Pot.  
 — Pot. Sulphat. aā gr. xv.  
 Fiat pulv., in promptu habend., et urgent. parox-  
 ysmo sumend.

230.—R Pulv. Jalap. . . . . 3j  
 Seaman, . . . . . 3j  
 Hydrarg. subchlor. . . . gr. xx  
 Syr. simpl. q. s.  
 ut fiat massa, in pil. xx. dividend è quibus capiant.  
 ij. ad alvum officii immemorem excitand.

231.—R Pot. Nitr. . . . . gr. xx  
 Sacch. alb. . . . . 3ij  
 Mucilag. Acac. q. s. ut fiat massa, in  
 trochise. xij. distribuend., quorum j. detineatur sub  
 linguam, donec liqueat.

232.—R Querc. Cort. . . . . 3ss  
 Anthem. Flor. exsicc. . . . 3j  
 Tere simul in pulv., alt. vel tertiiis horis, durant  
 apyrexia, sumend.

233.—℞ Zinci Sulph. . . . . gr. xij  
 Aq. pur. . . . . ʒij  
 Sumatur tertia pars, ter die, augend. dos. si opus  
 sit, et si ferat ventriculus.

234.—℞ Ext. Cannab. Ind. . . . gr. v  
 Vesperi ante somnum sumend.

235.—℞ Extr. Colocynth. . . . ʒj  
 Fiant pil. xij. Sumat j. sextis horis, donec com-  
 modè purgetur.

236.—℞ Pulv. Ipecac. . . . gr. xxv  
 Antim. Potassio-Tart. . . . gr. j  
 Fiat pulv. emet.: ex pauxillo alicujus liquoris  
 idonei hauriatur, et vom. mot. superbibant. cyathi  
 aliquot inf. anthem. tepidi.

237.—℞ Pulv. Cinch. . . . . ʒij  
 Divide in partes xij. Capiat j. secundâ vel tertîâ  
 quâque horâ, ex cyatho parvo lact. vaccin. recent.  
 absente febre.

238.—℞ Conf. Rosæ . . . . . gr. x  
 Hydrarg. subchlor. . . . . gr. vj  
 Fiat bolus, horâ somni quâlibet nocte sumend.;  
 mane sequent. post quintam vel sextam assump-  
 tionem, bibat potionem purgant. comm.

239.—℞ Pil. Aloës cum Myrrh. . . . ʒj  
 Fiant. pil. xij., quæ obruantur pulv. glycyrrhiz.

240.—℞ Pulv. Digital. . . . gr. iij  
 —— Glycyrrhiz. . . . gr. xx  
 M. In pulv. iij. hæc quant. dividend est. Partitio  
 fiat exactissima.

241.—℞ Extr. Papav. . . . . gr. x  
 Fiant pil. ij., quarum cap. j. statim, et alt. post  
 horas iij., si vomitus perstiterit.

242.—R Ferri Sesquiox. . . . . 3vj  
 In vj. partes divid., quarum j. ter de die exhibend.  
 et per plures dies continuand.

243.—R Pil. Hydrarg. . . . . gr. x  
 Fiant pil. ij.

Devoret æger j. bis in die, horâ decimâ et horâ secundâ.

244.—R Pulv. Seaman. . . . . 3j  
 —— Rhei. . . . . gr. x  
 Hydrarg. subchlorid. . . . . gr. iv

M. Fiat pulv. purg. extemplò in pulpâ pomi tosti sumend.

245.—Dentur Rad. Ipecac. in pulv. subtilissimum tritæ gr. iij. vel v. diluculò, sing. vel alt. diebus.

246.—Sumantur Filicis Rad. in pulv. tritæ 3ij.  
 vel iij. è eyatho Aq. Menth. primo diluculò.

Elapsis duabus horis, devoretur bolus ex Hydrarg. Submur. gr. v. vel vj. et Cambogiæ gr. viij. vel x. ; assumpto subindè haustulo Inf. Theæ virid.

247.—R Ferri Sulph. . . . . 3ss  
 Assafœt. . . . . 3ij  
 cum Mucilag. Acac. tantillo subige in massam,  
 dividendam in pil. sing. gr. iv. pendentes.

248.—R Antim. Potassio-Tart. . . . . gr. vi  
 Pulv. Fol. Digit. . . . . gr. x  
 Conf. Rosæ q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas xx. dividenda.

Initio sumat æger pil. j. pro dosi, mane ac nocte,  
 postea ij. dein iij. et denique augeatur dosis quantum fieri potest.

249.—R Extr. Gentian. . . . . gr. x  
 Fiat bolus; detur jejuno stomacho.

250.—R	Pulv. Aloës . . . .	3j
	— Myrrh . . . .	3ss

M. Cap. gr. x. ter die. Dosis sensim augenda est, donec 3j. in die sumatur.

251.—Sum. quantum cuspide cultri capi potest, Pulv. Rhei, in cochl. lactis sacch. vel in melle.

252.—Sum. æger 3j. Pulv. Cinch. ante paroxysnum ingredient.

253.—R	Hydrarg. Binox. . . .	gr. xij
	Conf. Rosæ q. s.	

ut fiant pil. xij. Sumat æger pil. ter in die, donec dentes vacillare incipient.

Dosis ab initio à pil. j. ad ij. vel iij., semper dosin augendo.

254.—R	Pulv. Cinch. . . .	3j
	— Zingib. . . .	gr. xx

M. Sum. æger ante tempus redeuntis paroxysmi, ter in septimanâ, huncce pulv. pro dosi.

255.—Sum. ægra, in lecto composita, pil. Opii, superbibendo Hordei Aq. calid.

256.—R	Gum. Ammon. . . .	3ss
	Pulv. Rhei. . . .	3j
	Syr. simpl. . . .	q. s. ut

fiant pil. xx.

Cap., per duas noctes, iv., et intermittat tertiam noctem; et sic pergit donec totum sumpserit.

257.—R	Antim. Sesquiox. . . .	3j
	Nitrat. Pot. . . .	3j
	Pulv. Ipecac. co. . . .	3ss

Misceantur, et fiat pulv. tenuiss. in vij. partes æquales separand., quarum j. sing. horis ingeratur.

258.—Rep. pulv. hesterno die præscript. eodemque modo sumantur.

259.—R Cret. præp. . . . . 3j  
 Pulv. Ipecac. . . . . gr. vj

M. et fiat pulv. in chartul. ij. æqualiter dividend.,  
 quarum cap. j. horis octavis; et temporibus inter-  
 mediis, si pulsus sit creber et fortis, bib. cochl. ij.  
 mist. seq.

260.—R Extr. Colocynth. . . . . 3j  
 Pulv. Scammon. . . . . 3ss

M. Fiant pil. xx., quarum ij. deglutiantur horâ  
 decubitûs; diluculò ut infra,—

R Inf. Sennæ . . . . . 3j

261.—R Hydrarg. subchlor. . . . . gr. xij  
 Conf. Rosæ . . . . . q. s.

ut fiant pil. xij., quarum sum. j. post cœnam: mane  
 et pomeridie sum. haust. purg.

262.—R Zinci Sulph. . . . . 3ss  
 Pulv. Ipecac. . . . . gr. xv

Fiat pulv. emet. statim sumend. Finitâ vomitorii  
 operatione, cap. subinde cochl. ij. mist. purg.

263.—R Pulv. Digital. . . . . gr. ss  
 —— Acac. . . . . 3j

Fiat pulv. 4tis horis sumend., ægrâ interim con-  
 quiescente et caput immotum tenente.

264.—R Hydrarg. c. Cretâ . . . . . gr. x  
 Pulv. Tragacanth. . . . . 3ss

Fiat pulv. statim sumend., et exhibetur sequenti  
 luce portio purg. comm.

265.—R Pulv. Pot. Sulphat. . . . . 3j  
 —— Rhei . . . . . 3j

M. Fiat pulv. in pulmento vel in poc. seri lact.  
 vinos. sumend.

266.—℞ Pulv. Cinch. . . . ʒij  
— Cinnam. . . . ʒj

M. Fiant pulv. xij., quorum cap. unum quartâ quâque horâ, superbibendo vini cujuslibet haust. incipiend. immediatè post paroxysm., interdicto interim enematum usu.

267.—℞ Extr. Hyoscyam. . . . ʒj  
Fiant pil. xij., quarum sumatur j. pro re natâ, sub lang. vel singult.

268.—℞ Sodæ Potassio-Tart. . . . ʒiss  
Cret. præp. . . . ʒss

M. Fiat pulv. in jus. avenac. tenuissimo sumend.

269.—℞ Pil. Aloës c. Myrrh. . . . ʒij  
Fiant pil. xxiv., è quibus ingerantur iij. unâquâque mane ac nocte.

270.—℞ Hydrarg. Subm. . . . gr. iv  
Saech. . . . gr. vj  
Pulv. Antim. Co. . . . gr. ij

Conterant. Sum. vespere in Gelatinâ Ribesiorum.

271.—℞ Zinci Sulph. . . . ʒj  
Conf. Cynobasti . . . q. s.

ad pil. xx. fingend., quæ deaurand. sunt.

272.—℞ Cret. præp. . . . ʒj  
Fiat pulv. vel, addend. Syr. Zingib., bolus, ad alvum contrahend., mane sumend.

273.—℞ Pil. Hydrarg. . . . ʒss  
Divide in ij. partes; sum. j. statim, alteram circa medium noctem.

274.—℞ Pulv. Ipecac. . . . ʒj  
Fiat pulv. emet., more solito sumend. Operatione emetici peractâ, cap. Pulv. Rhei ʒj.

275.—R Pulv. Calumb. . . . . 3j  
 — Zingib. . . . . gr. xx

M. omnia, quæ dividant. in vj. dos. aequales, per vj. dies continuos mane sumend. tribus horis ante pastum.

276.—R Ol. Croton. . . . . gtt. xvij  
 Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ . . . . q. s.

ut fiant pil. xxxvj., quarum exhibeantur ij. horâ decubitus, quandoque alv. nimis solida fuerit, et augeatur seu minuatur dos. pro ratione effet.

277.—R Pulv. Opii . . . . . gr. j  
 Conf. Rosæ . . . . . gr. iv

Fiat bolus vesp. si perst. diarrhœa vel adsint torm. intestin. capiend.

278.—R Jalap. Rad. pulv. . . . . 2j  
 Pot. Bitart. . . . . 2ij

Seorsim ij. permissee. Dosis à 3ss. ad 3vj. mane.

279.—R Extr. Gentian. . . . . 3v  
 In pil. lx. dividend. Dosis j. vel. ij. nocte maneque statim post cibum.

## CHAPTER VI.

### FORMS FOR LINCTUSES, ETC.

280.—R Ol. Tereb. . . . . 3ij  
 Mel. despum. . . . . 3j

M. fiat linct.

Dosis cochl. parv., nocte et mane, cum haustu cuiusvis potūs tenuoris tepefact.

281.—R Conf. Sennæ . . . . . 3iv  
 Sum. ad nucis juglandis magnitud.

282.—R	Conf. Rosæ	.	.	.	3ij
	Tinet. Opii	.	.	.	3j
	Acid. Sulph. dil.	.	.	.	3ss

Fiat electuarium, exactè invicem miscend.

283.—R	Conf. Rosæ can.	.	.	.	3ij
	Syr. Aurant.	.	.	.	3vj
	Ol. Amygd.	.	.	.	3j

M. et fiat linet.. in ollâ fietili mittend.

284.—R	Oxymel. Scill.	.	.	.	3ijj
	Syr. Papav.	.	.	.	3vj
	Pulv. Tragac. co.	.	.	.	3j

M. Fiat linct., cujus lambat æger pauxillum subinde.

285.—R	Resin. Guaiac.	.	.	.	3j
	Conf. Rosæ	.	.	.	3j
	Syr. Aurant.	.	.	.	q. s.

ut fiat electuarium, de quo cap. quant. nucis moschatae majoris, bis indies.

286.—R	Conf. Rosæ	.	.	.	3ij
	Acid. Sulph. dil.	.	.	.	3j

M. et fiat linet. ; cap. quant. castaneæ bis in die.

287.—R	Conf. Sennæ	.	.	.	3iv
	Pulv. Pot. Bitart.	.	.	.	3ss

M. et fiat electuarium. Cap. quant. nucis avellan. vel. mosch. subinde, vel ter in die paulò ante prandium.

288.—R	Pulv. Cinch.	.	.	.	3j
	— Serpent.	.	.	.	3ijj

Syr. simpl. q. s. ut fiat electuarium, quod decadente paroxysm. totum capere debet æger, ante access. feb. sequentem.

289.—R	Conf. Sennæ	.	.	.	3j
	Fiat linct. sumend. subindè lambendo. Mittatur in narthecio.				

290.—R Conf. Rosæ . . . . .  $\frac{5}{3}$ j  
 Alum. Pulv. . . . .  $\frac{5}{3}$ j

M. Impon. parvul. assiduò linguæ, ut solutum ibi  
 obliniat et sic lente deglutiatur.

291.—R Pulv. Uvae Ursi . . . . .  $\frac{5}{3}$ j  
 Syr. Aurant. . . . . q. s.

ut fiat electuarium, debitæ spissitud. ejus mol.  
 nucis moseh. bis in die, paulatim delingat.

292.—R Acet. Colch. . . . .  $\frac{5}{3}$ ij  
 Mel. . . . .  $\frac{3}{3}$ iv

M. et super leni foco, saepius agitando cochl. lign.  
 coque ad mellis spissitud. Hujus oxymellis sum.  
 æger cochl. parvul. ter die.

293.—R Menth. vir. fol. recent. . . . .  $\frac{5}{3}$ iv  
 Sacch. purif. . . . .  $\frac{3}{3}$ xij

Fol. mortar. lapid. contunde, tum adjecto sacch.  
 iterum contunde, donec corp. sit j.

294.—R Hujus Conf. . . . .  $\frac{3}{3}$ iv

Fiat bolus, statim sumend. et  $\frac{3}{3}$ tiis horis repetend.  
 urgente ægritudine ventriculi.

## CHAPTER VII.

### FORMS FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS, ETC.

295.—R Mic. Pan. . . . .  $\frac{1}{3}$ j  
 Liq. Plumbi Diacet. dil. . . . q. s.

ut madescat panis.

296.—R Conii Fol. exsicc. . . . .  $\frac{5}{3}$ j

Coque ex aq. Oiiss. ad Oij. et cola, panni lanei hocco  
 decoct. calido madefact., deinde expressi, parti  
 affectæ imponantur et saepius renoventur.

297.—Vespere utatur pediluv. tepido.

298.—R Ung. Hydrarg. fort. . . .  $\frac{3}{2}$ j

Hujus ung. affricetur  $\frac{3}{2}$ j. femoribus inter. ante focum sing. noct. donec ptyalismus cieatur.

299.—Fricetur corpus, horâ decubitûs, aut lanâ vel strigile.

300.—R Pyreth. Rad. contrit.

Mastiches . . . . .  $\frac{5}{2}$ āā  $\frac{3}{2}$ j

Fiant lege artis, ad ignem, masticatoria duo; teneat æger sæpius in ore, et manducet hujusmodi medicament. expuatque salivam.

301.—Suffiet æger fauces ejus cum vapore ex Acid. Sulph.  $\frac{3}{2}$ ss. cui primum adjunetæ fuerint Chl. Sod.  $\frac{3}{2}$ j.

302.—R Picis liquid. . . . .  $\frac{3}{2}$ iss

Sulphur. Sublim. . . . .  $\frac{3}{2}$ ss

Cer. flav. . . . .  $\frac{3}{2}$ j

Lento igne liquefac, ut fiat ung.

303.—R Ol. Olivæ . . . . .  $\frac{3}{2}$ j

Cer. alb. . . . .  $\frac{3}{2}$ j

M. Fiat liniment. quocum illinantur partes denudæ bis quotidie.

304.—Inhaletur pulmonibus Æther. Sulph. vapor ter quotidie.

305.—R Dauci Rad. . . . . q. s.

Coque in aq. ad aptam mollitiem, in pulp. deinde contunde.

306.—R Liq. Plumbi Acet. dil. Oj. Lintea quadruplicata, hocce liquore frigido madefacta, partibus inflam. applic. et sæpius renov.

307.—R	Magn. Sulph.	.	.	.	3j
	Jur. Aven.	.	.	.	Oss
	Ol. Olivæ	.	.	.	3ss.vel
	Butyri quant. juglandis.				

Misce pro enemate statim injiciend.

308.—Exscindatur pars morsa, et postea applicetur vulneri Pot. Fus.

309.—R	Pulv. Asari				
	— Veratr.	.	.	.	aa 3j
	Glycyrrhiz.	.	.	.	3ij

M. Fiat pulv. cuius aliquantillum naribus insuffletur ante decubitum, ad sternut. excitand.

310.—Inungatur hypochondrio sinistro 3j. Ung. Hydrarg. fort. 11â horâ ante meridiem et 4tâ post meridiem indies.

311.—R Lap. Calamin. . . . . 3j  
Eo conspergantur partes adfectæ, sub quâlibet deligatione.

312.—R Liq. Potassæ . . . . . 3j  
Aq. destill. . . . . 3vj  
M. Hujus liq. tepid. quantum cavo capi potest, quotidie bis injiciatur, in aurem aegram supinatam, ac detineatur per aliquot minuta, dein aure pronâ rursus emittatur.

313.—R Oxyd. Zincii . . . . . 3j  
Fiat pulv. inclusus sindone rara exutiatur super parte excoriatâ, prius detersâ.

314.—R Cret. præp. . . . . 3j  
In partes excoriatas ex gossipio asperge.

315.—Admov. parti adfectæ spong. aquâ calidâ imbuta.

316.—Vesica suilla, aq. calidâ ad dimid. repleta admoveatur lateri dolenti; firmetur ligamine, tum super ponatur sacculus arenâ calidissimâ plenus, qui frigescens iterum calefiat, aut ei mox substitutatur alius jam calefact. Continuentur hæc donec dolor. remis.

317.—Cataplasma calid. irrorat. prius tantillo Sp. Camph. applicetur cum pannis laneis parti affect. et vesicâ suillâ oleo madefactâ detineatur; renov. quolibet trihorio.

318.—Admoveatur calidum cataplasma parti affect. cum panno linteo quadruplic.

319.—R Ung. Hydrarg. Nitric. Oxyd.

— Resin. . . . . 3ss

M. Fiat ung. quo leniter inungatur locus affect. ac dein tegatur emplast. plumbi, super alut. extens.

320.—R Hydrarg. subchlor. . . . 3j

Adip. Suillæ . . . . 3j

M. Super pann. lint. extende, et cuti affect. applica.

321.—Hauriatur vap. calid. ope infundib. in fauces.

322.—R Pulv. Opii . . . . . 3ss

Ung. Cetacei . . . . . 3j

M. Fiat ung. Hujus pauxillo inungatur locus umbilici subinde; aut magnit. dimid. juglandis nucis, putamine decerpto, eidem loco adponatur.

323.—R Linim. Sap. . . . . 3j

Liq. Ammon. . . . . 3iv

Tinet. Opii . . . . . 3j

M. In languore aut paroxysmo hysterico illinatur naribus, temporibus etc. hujus linim paululum.

324.—R	Hydrarg. Chlor.	.	.	.	gr. x
	Acid. Hydrochl.	:	:	:	$\frac{5}{2}$ ss
	Aq. Rosæ	:	:	:	$\frac{5}{2}$ x

M. Tantillo hujus liq. lavent. mane et vespere partes infest.

325.—R	Pulp. Coloc.	.	.	.	$\frac{5}{2}$ j
	Ol. Olivar.	:	:	:	$\frac{5}{2}$ j

M. et coque leni igne donec pulpa torqueri videatur; dein massam adhuc calent. colla, et cum eâ illinatur abdom. et praecipue umbil. regio.

326.—R	Zinci Oxyd.	.	.	.	$\frac{5}{2}$ j
	Aq. Rosæ	:	:	:	$\frac{5}{2}$ vij

M. Fiat collyrium, quo concusso imbutum lint. quadruplicat. imponatur oculo adfecto.

327.—R	Ung. Hydrarg. Nitrat.	.	.	.	$\frac{5}{2}$ j
	Cerat. Sapon.	:	:	:	$\frac{5}{2}$ ss

M. Hujus tantillo illinantur palpebræ omni vespere, cubitum ituro ope plumæ mollis.

328.—R	Tinct. Canthar.	.	.	.	$\frac{5}{2}$ ss
	Linim. Sapon.	:	:	:	$\frac{5}{2}$ iss

M. Fiat linim. quo partes adfectæ perfricandæ sunt, et postea tegantur lanulâ.

329.—R	Camph.	.	.	.	$\frac{5}{2}$ j
	Ol. Amygd.	:	:	:	$\frac{5}{2}$ j

M. et instilla gutt. iv. auri p. r. n.

330.—R	Extr. Opii	.	.	.	gr. x
	Tinct. Castor	:	:	:	$\frac{5}{2}$ j

M. et applicetur paululum auri affectæ omni nocte cum gossipio.

331.—R	Linim. Sapon.	.	.	.	$\frac{5}{2}$ j
	Tinct. Opii	:	:	:	$\frac{5}{2}$ j

M. Fiat linim. cum panno laneo faucibus extern. applicand.

332.—Rx	Ol. Amygd.	.	.	.	.	5j
	Camph.	.	.	.	.	5j

M. pro linim. quocum tangantur papillæ ter quaterve in die.

333.—Rx	Acid. Sulph. dil.	.	.	.	.	5j
	Sol. Alum. co.	.	.	.	.	5ss
	Aq. pur.	.	.	.	.	5vj

Probe commise. Indatur nari ex quâ sanguis stillat, turunda ex lint. raso, humect. hoc. liq. et relinquend. illie per dies ij.

334.—Rx	Flor. Samb.	.	.	.	.	libij
	Coque in Aq. libiv.					

Foveant. eo decoct. saepius in die, caput, facies, oculi, aliaeque part. erysipel. tentatæ.

335.—Rx	Decoct. Hord.	.	.	.	.	libss
	Magn. Sulph.	.	.	.	.	5ij

Fiat enema, urgente tenesmo, injiciend.

336.—Rx	Tinet. Lyttæ	.	.	.	.	3iv
	Liq. Ammon.	.	.	.	.	5j
	Linim. Sapon.	.	.	.	.	5ij

M. Fiat linim. quo guttur et postera pars colli perfricanda sunt, donec vesicæ appareant, dein desist. per diem et applica Ung. Cetacei.

337.—Rx	Farin. Lini	.	.	.	.	libj
	Aq. bull. q. s.					

ut fiat cataplasmi. admov. calidè loco affecto; renov. quater de die; cum arescat tantillo butyri insuls. emol.

338.—Admov.	lintea aq. frigidâ	madefact.	vel,
		si fieri possit, glacies raso capiti.	

339.—R	Mie. Panis	.	.	.	.	flbij
	Tinet. Lyttæ	.	.	.	.	5ij
	Decoct. Papav. q. s.					

ut fiat cataplasma. Applica hoc ad cutem per horæ dimid. aut tamdiu donee inflammationem satis magnam excitat, dolor fervid et rubor partis tumen. testentur.

340.—R	Calamin. Pulv.	.	.	.	.	5j
	Cret. præp.	.	.	.	.	5ss

Fiat pulv. Intra linteum consutum applicetur, renovando simul ac maduerit.

341.—R	Pulv. Opii	.	.	.	.	gr. v
	Saponis	.	.	.	.	5j

M. et fiat suppositorium, post alvum exoneratam applicand.

342.—Foveant.	gingiv.	Aq.	calidâ.			
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343.—R	Inf. Rosæ	.	.	.	.	5vj
	Acid. Sulph. dil.	.	.	.	.	3j

M. Colluantur fauces hoc gargarism.

344.—R	Ol. Olivæ	.	.	.	.	5j
	Liq. Potassæ	.	.	.	.	3ij

M. Fiat linim. hujus pauxillo oblinatur abdом. bis terve quotidie.

345.—R	Magn. Sulph.	.	.	.	.	5j
	Tinet. Opii	.	.	.	.	gtt. xxv
	Jusc.	.	.	.	.	flss

Fiat enema. Injic. horâ somni tertîâ quâque noct. ad tres vices, dein repet. alt. noctibus usque ad quart. vicem, si opus sit.

346.—R	Ung. Hydrarg. Nitr.	.	.	.	.	5ss
	— Cetacei	.	.	.	.	5j

M. Hujus ung. pauxillum, ope penicilli camel., oculo affecto applic. nocte et mane.

347.—℞ Alum. . . . . ʒij  
Cret. præp. : : : : ʒj

M. diligentissimè, ut fiat pulv., cujus inspergatur  
pauxillum super mamillas p. r. n.

348.—Admoveatur Extr. Belladon. supercilio et  
regioni supraorbit. vespere.

349.—℞ Hydrarg. subchlor. . . . gr. ij  
Sacc. alb. : : : : ʒj

Fiat pulv., cujus parum infletur, ope calami, in  
oculum affect. semel vel bis in die.

350.—℞ Rad. Dauci . . . . ʒbj  
Coque in aq. font. q. s. et per setaceum trajice  
pulpam, cui adde ʒss. adipis, ut fiat cataplasma  
calidè adhibend.

351.—Vespere appropinq., si opus sit, injiciatur  
elysma heri præscript.

352.—Fiat setaceum ad med. brach.

353.—Foveantur artus cum decoct. Anthem.

354.—℞ Conii Fol. . . . . ʒij  
Aq. ferv. : : : : ʒbj

Colatura sit pro fotu, qui cum pannis laneis parti  
affect. admov. mane horis duabus, antequam è  
lecto assurgat, et nocte post decubitum, donec  
symptoma penitus evanuerit.

355.—℞ Tinct. Opii . . . . ʒj  
Linim. Sapon. : : : : ʒj

Fiat linim. cum quo benè fricentur tempora et  
detons. caput.

356.—Inhalet sing. noct. in lecto vaporem Aq.  
calid. cui tempore usūs adde cochl. ij. min. Æther.  
rect.

357.—Explor. vesica urinar. ope catheteris, et extrahatur urina.

358.—Colluantur os et gingiv. bis terve in die cum Tinet. Myrrh. gtt. xx. in aq. tepid. cyatho.

359.—R Hydrarg. Oxyd. cin. . . . .  $\frac{3}{2}$ j. vel  
——— Bisulphuret. . . . .  $\frac{3}{2}$ ss

Fiat pulv. pro fumigatione faucibus intern. omni nocte more solito adhibend.

360.—Fiat font. crure infra vel supra genu.

361.—Instituat. paracentesis abdom. et educ. aq.

362.—Affricetur parti affect. sing. noct. Ung. Hydrarg. fort. magnit. fabæ equinae, deinde applicetur cataplasma ex Liq. Plumbi Acet. dil., Micâ Panis et Farinâ Lini.

363.—R Argent. Nitrat. . . . .  $\frac{3}{2}$ j.  
Aq. destill. . . . .  $\frac{3}{2}$ vj

Fiat mist. et cum hâc illinantur part. affect. sing. noct. horâ somni prius deters.; vel linteum in câdem madefiat et per totam noctem gestetur.

364.—Utatur balneo, ad grad. nonagesim. calcfacto, bis in septim.

365.—R Fel. Bov. . . . .  $\frac{3}{2}$ ij  
Ol. Amygd. . . . .  $\frac{3}{2}$ ss

M. Fiant guttæ acoust. bis die applicand.

366.—Utatur æger equit. subinde, si fieri possit.

367.—Mittatur fist. arm.

368.—R Zinci Sulph. . . . .  $\frac{3}{2}$ j.  
Aq. pur. . . . .  $\frac{3}{2}$ vj

M. Fiat inject. quæ ex syph. eburn. in urethram injiciatur mane et nocte.

369.—R	Liq. Ammon. Acet.	.	.	3ij
	Amm. Hydrochl.	.	.	3ij
	Aq.	.	.	flbij

Fiat lotio, nocte cubitum ituro tumoribus applicand.  
Mitte flbij. cum directione propriâ.

370.—Fiat fonticulus purul. ad med. brachium,  
ope Pot. fus.

371.—Cautè tangantur clavi Acid. Sulph. ope  
penicilli, dein tegantur Emplast. Plumbi.

372.—R	Ung. Cetacei	.	.	3ij
	Puly. Opii	.	.	3ss

Fiat ung. cuius paululum p. r. n. applicetur, ur-  
gente ani prurigine.

373.—R	Linim. Camp.	.	.	3iss
	Tinct. Canth.	.	.	3ss

M. Fiat linim. quocum fricitur pars affecta ter  
quatervè indies.

374.—R	Nicotianæ	.	.	3ij
	Aq. comm.	.	.	0ij

Coque per sext. part. horæ et colla; adde liquori  
Sodæ Sulph.

Solve et fiat enema statim injiciend. contra insult.  
apoplect. vel affectus soporosos adhibend.

375.—Mitte Emplast. Gall. super alutam indu-  
cend.

376.—Adhib. lav. frigid. vel tepid. prout ægro  
gratius erit.

377.—Capilli radant, et caput postea panniculo  
lotione frigidâ imbut. circumdet.

378.—℞ Hydrarg. Chlor. . . . . gr. x  
Aq. pur. . . . . ʒx

M. Hoc liquore, ter de die, injiciatur uleus ope  
siph. : post sing. inject. materia relinq. intra uleus  
et eoere. per dimidium horæ, claus. omn. apertur.,  
tumque externè prem. leniter uleus ut liq. eject.  
per omn. sinus et meatus propell.

379.—℞ Dee. Mal. comp.  
(e. Foenic. Semin. cont. ʒiij.) ʒxiv

Ft. enim. statim tepide injiciend.

Jan. vj°.

## PART III.

### UNABBREVIATED PRESCRIPTIONS, WITH LITERAL TRANSLATIONS;

FORMING

### A KEY TO PART II.

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## CHAPTER I.

### FORMS FOR BLOOD-LETTING.

1.—*DETRAHATUR* è brachio sanguis ad uncias decem statim. *Let blood be immediately drawn from the arm to ten ounces.*

2.—*Fiat venæsectio, ut fluant sanguinis unciae quinque.* *Let venesection be performed, that five ounces of blood may flow.*

3.—*Opus est venam cubiti secare, ut sanguis fluat ad uncias decem.* *It is necessary to cut a vein of the arm, that blood may flow to ten ounces.*

4.—*Ad recidivum præcavendum, detrahatur sanguis pro re nata.* *To prevent a relapse, let blood be occasionally drawn.*

5.—*Extrahatur sanguis pleno rivo, ad uncias sex, quamprimum.* *Let blood be taken away as soon as possible, in a full stream, to six ounces.*

6.—*Emitte sanguinis uncias sexdecim saltem, vel ad deliquium.* *Take away at least sixteen ounces of blood, or to fainting.*

7.—Dimove sanguinem, per saltum, ad uncias decem vel ultra. *Remove blood by leaps, to ten ounces or more.*

8.—Detrahantur ex arteriâ temporali sanguinis unciae sex, quamprimum. *Let six ounces of blood be drawn as soon as possible from the temporal artery.*

9.—Mittatur sanguis illicè ex largo vulnere ad uncias decem, vel donec æger palecat vel languescat. *Let blood be immediately taken from a large wound (i. e. orifice) to ten ounces, or until the patient becomes pale or faint.*

10.—Repetatur sanguinis detractio, et localis et generalis. *Let the blood-letting, both local and general, be repeated.*

11.—Iterum fiat venæsectio ad defectionem animi. *Let venesection be again performed to fainting.*

12.—Sanguis eodem modo, quo ante, iterum mittendus est, verò ad uncias sexdenas. *Blood is to be again drawn, in the same manner as before, but to sixteen ounces.*

13.—Pertundatur vena brachii, et detrahatur sanguis ad uncias viginti, vel usque ut liquerit animus. *Let a vein of the arm be opened [literally, bored or beat through], and blood be drawn to twenty ounces, or to fainting.*

14.—Repetatur venæsectio ad tres alias vices ad eandem quantitatem, tribus diebus sequentibus quando dolor et respirandi difficultas suadeant. *Let venesection be repeated to the same quantity, three other times, on the three following days, when the pain and difficulty of breathing require it.*

15.—Die sequenti celebretur iterum venæsectio ad eandem quā antea quantitatem. *On the following day let venesection be again performed, to the same quantity as before.*

16.—Mittatur sanguis è brachio ad uncias duodecim quamprimum, ac postea ex venâ jugulari ad uncias octo. *Let blood be taken from the arm to twelve ounces as soon as possible, and afterwards from the jugular vein to eight ounces.*

17.—Sanguis denud mittendus est ad uncias decem tantum. *Blood is to be again taken to ten ounces only.*

18.—Mittatur sanguis de novo, et repetatur ad animi ferè deliquium. *Let blood be again taken away, and (the operation) repeated almost to fainting.*

19.—Extrahatur sanguis è brachio; et eodem die post aliquot horas, vel die sequenti duabus horis post leve prandium, capiat pulverem emeticum. *Let blood be drawn from the arm: and on the same day, after [i. e. at the expiration of] a few hours, or on the following day, two hours after a light dinner, let the patient take an emetic powder.*

20.—Si primæ venæsectioni non cedat morbus, tum repetatur; et nondum cessante, ad duas alias vices celebretur, interposito semper die uno. *If the disease should not yield to the first blood-letting, then let it be repeated; and not giving way, [i. e. if the disease do not then yield], let it [the blood-letting] be again performed twice, one day always intervening [i. e. between the blood-letting].*

21.—Neenon admoveantur eucurbitulæ cum ferro nuchæ capitis; mittatur sanguis ad uncias duodecim. *Also let the cupping-glasses, with the scari-*

*scarificator, be applied to the nape of the neck, and let blood be taken away to ten ounces.*

22.—Statim abradatur capillitum, et applicentur cucurbitulæ cruentæ nuchaæ. *Let the hair [of the head] be immediately shaved off, and the bloody cupping-glasses [i. e. the cupping-glasses with the scarificator] be applied to the nape of the neck.*

23.—Accommodentur cucurbitulæ cum ferro sub aurem lateris affecti, et mittatur sanguis ad uncias quatuor. *Let the cupping-glasses with the scarificator be applied under the ear of the affected side, and let the blood be drawn to four ounces.*

24.—Admoveantur cucurbitulæ cum scarificatione parti thoracis dolenti pro re natâ, et exsugatur sanguis ad uncias octo. *Let the cupping-glasses with the scarificator be occasionally applied to the painful part of the chest, and blood be drawn to eight ounces.*

25.—Semel in septimanâ, applicentur temporibus utrinque hirudines tres. *Once a week let three leeches be applied to both temples.*

26.—Hirudines viginti quatuor statim lumbis admoveantur et quando remotæ sunt, cataplasma emolliens applicetur. *Let twenty-four leeches be immediately applied to the loins, and when they are removed, let an emollient poultice be applied.*

27.—Admoveantur hirudines tres singulis temporibus, si adsit dolor capitis. *Let three leeches be applied to each temple, if there be pain of the head.*

28.—Applicentur jugulo hirudines quator, et post fluxum sanguinis applicetur emplastrum lyttæ. *Let four leeches be applied to the fore part of the neck, and after the flux of blood [i. e. when the bleeding has ceased] let a blister be applied.*

29.—Detrahantur ex ischio affecto, et partibus adjacentibus, ope cucurbitularum cum scarificatione, sanguinis unciæ sex. *Let six ounces of blood be drawn from the affected ischium and adjacent parts by means of the cupping-glasses with scarification.*

30.—Applicentur adversum renes hirudines duodecim vel cucurbitulæ cruentæ, ut extrahantur sanguinis unciæ duodecim. *Let twelve leeches, or the bloody cupping-glasses [i.e. the cupping-glasses with the scarificator], be applied opposite the kidneys, that twelve ounces of blood may be extracted.*

31.—Convulsione redeunte, haud aliter, detrahatur sanguis per cucurbitulas tres. *If the convulsion should return, not otherwise, let blood be drawn by three cupping-glasses.*

32.—Si dolor perstiterit ad latus, mittantur sanguinis unciæ viginti è brachio. *If the pain should continue at the side, let twenty ounces of blood be taken from the arm.*

33.—Sanguisugæ tres fronti imponantur. *Let three leeches be applied to the forehead.*

34.—Admoveatur cucurbitula sicca regioni hepatis. *Let a dry cupping-glass [i.e. the cupping-glass without the scarificator] be applied to the region of the liver.*

## CHAPTER II.

## FORMS FOR BLISTERS, ETC.

35.—Adhibe emplastrum cantharidis tumori in alâ dextrâ, per spatum duodecim horarum, vel donec in vesicam manifestò epidermis elata sit. *Apply a plaster of cantharides to the tumor in the right arm-pit, for the space of twelve hours, or until the cuticle is manifestly raised into a blister.*

36.—Applicetur abdomini emplastrum lyttæ super alutam satis latam extensum. *Let a plaster of cantharides, spread on leather sufficiently large, be applied to the belly.*

37.—Admoveatur parti thoracis superiori emplastrum lyttæ, et post vesicationem applicetur ceratum sabinæ, ut ulcer perpetuum fiat. *Fluxu cessante utatur sequenti:—*

Recipe, Cerati Sabinæ,

Unguenti Lyttæ, partes æquales.

*Let a plaster of cantharides be applied to the upper part of the chest; and after vesication, let sabin cerate be applied, that a permanent ulcer may be produced. The discharge ceasing [i. e. when the discharge ceases], let the patient use the following.*

38.—Admoveatur tela vesicatoria (ad exemplar) externæ parti gutturis. *Let a blistering cloth (according to pattern) be applied to the external part of the throat.*

39.—Admoveatur capiti raso unguentum cantharidis, usque ad vesicationem. *Let the ointment of cantharides be applied to the shaven head, until vesication (is produced).*

40.—Admoveatur prope cartilaginem thyroideam utrinque, emplastrum lyttæ. *Let a plaster of cantharides be applied on each side near the thyroid cartilage.*

41.—Abradatur capillitium et admoveatur toti capiti sericum vesicans. *Let the hair (of the head) be shaved off, and a blistering taffeta applied to the whole head.*

42.—Applicetur prope articulum femoris superiorem emplastrum lyttæ, super quod drachma pulveris lyttæ insperranda est. *Let a plaster of cantharides, upon which a drachm of the powder of cantharides has been sprinkled, be applied near the upper joint of the thigh.*

43.—Si valde urgeant dyspnœa, applicetur emplastrum lyttæ, et fiat ulcerus perpetuum ope unguenti sabinæ. *If the difficulty of breathing be very troublesome, let a plaster of cantharides be applied, and let a permanent ulcer be produced by means of sabin ointment.*

44.—Recipe, Emplastri Galbani compositi, unciam dimidiam.

— Resinæ, uncias duas.

Misce. Fiat emplastrum super alutam extendum, quo pedes involvantur post pediluvium. *Mix. Let a plaster be made to be spread upon leather, in which [i. e. in the plaster] the feet are to be wrapped after the use of the foot-bath.*

45.—Imponatur nuchæ capitis, vel suris externis, emplastrum lyttæ. *Let a plaster of cantharides be applied to the nape of the neck, or to the external [i. e. the superficial] part of the calves (of the legs).*

46.—Emplastrum lyttæ collo imponatur quâ

dolet. *Let a plaster of cantharides be applied to the neck, where it is in pain [i. e. the painful part of the neck].*

47.—Admoveatur pannus vesicatorius lateri sinistro. *Let a blistering cloth be applied to the left side.*

48.—Adhibeatur emplastrum epispasticum, satis amplum et aere, inter seapulas. *Let a blistering plaster, sufficiently large and acrid, be applied between the shoulders.*

49.—Recipe, Lyttarum in pulverem tenuissimum  
tritarum, drachmam

Camphoræ Pulveris, drachmam

Ceræ flavæ

Sevi præparati, ana, drachmam

Adipis præparati, serupulos duos

Cerâ, sevo et adipe simul liquefactis, paulo antequam concrescant Lyttas et Camphoram insperge, atque omnia misce ut fiat emplastrum epispasticum regioni jecoris applicandum. *The wax, suet, and lard being melted together, sprinkle the cantharides and camphor upon them a short time before they concrete, and mix them altogether, that a blistering plaster may be made, to be applied to the region of the liver.*

50.—Admoveatur charta vesicatoria occipiti. Curetur pars exulcerata unguento sabinæ. *Let a blistering paper be applied to the occiput. Let the blistered part be dressed with savin ointment.*

51.—Nata humoris detractio ab emplastro lyttæ, si res postulaverit, promoveatur. *If it should be required, let the discharge of fluid, produced by the plaster of cantharides, be promoted.*

52.—Emplastra duo vesicatoria brachiis internis infra cubitos quamprimum imponantur. *Let two blisters be immediately applied to the inner part of the arms below the elbows.*

53.—Admoveatur taffeta vesicatoria genu, et fluxus postea eliciatur ope unguenti sabinæ. *Let a blistering taffeta be applied to the knee, and afterwards let a discharge be excited by means of savin ointment.*

54.—Ceratum lyttæ partibus excoriatis imponatur, ut natus humor ab emplastro lyttæ promoveatur. *Let the cerate of cuntharides be applied to the excoriated part, that the fluid produced by the blister may be promoted.*

55.—Recipe, Pulveris Euphorbii, scrupulum dimidium

Cerati Sabinæ, unciam

Emplastri Thuri, unciam dimidiam

Simul bene contritis sit emplastrum scuto pectoris. *Having well incorporated them, let a plaster be made for the defence of the breast.*

56.—Fiat fonticulus ex parte vesicatorii ope unguenti sabinæ. *Let an issue [i. e. discharge] be made from the place of the blister [i. e. from the blistered part] by means of savin ointment.*

57.—Recipe, Ammoniæ Hydrochloratis, drachmam

Saponis duri, drachmas duas.

Emplastri Plumbi, unciam dimidiam

Emplastrum et saponem simul liqua, et paulo antequam concreseant immisce salē in pulverem tenuem tritum. *Extensum super alutam, parti*

affectæ quamprimum applicetur, et pro re natâ repetatur. *Melt the plaster and soap together, and a little while before they harden, admix the salt rubbed into a fine powder. Let it [i. e. the mixture] be spread on leather, and immediately applied to the part affected, and repeated occasionally.*

58.—Caput tonderi debet et emplastro vesicatorio circumcircum tegi. *The head ought to be shared, and covered round about with a blistering plaster.*

59.—Applicetur regioni singulorum renum emplastrum lyttæ parvum (magnitudinis nummi semicorona). *Let a small plaster of cantharides (of the size of a half crown piece) be applied to the region of each of the kidneys.*

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## CHAPTER III.

### FORMS FOR MIXTURES, ETC.

60.—Recipe, Vini Aloës, drachmas duas  
 Infusi Sennæ, unciam cum semisse  
 Magnesiae Sulphatis, drachmas  
 quatuor

Misce. Hujus capiat unciam horâ septimâ matutinâ: et circiter horam decimam, partem reliquam sumat, si opus fuerit. *Mix. Of this let the patient take an ounce at seven o'clock in the morning, and the remainder at ten o'clock, if there be occasion.*

61.—Recipe, Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis,  
                   drachmas tres cum semisse  
                   Vini Antimoniale drachmas duas  
                   Tincturæ Cardamomi compositæ,  
                   drachmas duas  
                   Aquaæ Menthæ piperitæ, uncias  
                   quatuor

Fiat mistura, cujus unciæ duæ omni horæ quadrante calidè sorbeantur, durante frigore. *Let a mixture be made, of which let two ounces be taken warm every quarter of an hour during the chilliness.*

62.—Recipe, Tincturæ Valerianæ, uncias duas  
 Detur fluidrachma una subinde, è cochleare magno,  
 Infusi Radicis Valerianæ sylvestris, sub formâ theæ  
 parati. *Let a fluidrachm be given now and then in a tablespoonful of the infusion of the wild valerian, prepared in the form of tea.*

63.—Recipe, Misturæ Amygdalæ, uncias quatuor  
                   Syrupi Seillæ, drachmas tres  
                   Tincturæ Opii, guttas quadraginta  
 quod unciatim sumatur, tussi admodum ingraveseente. *Let this be taken, ounce by ounce [i. e. in ounce doses], when the cough is very troublesome.*

64.—Recipe, Infusi Gentianæ compositi, uncias  
                   sex  
                   Magnesiæ Sulphatis, unciam  
 Capiat cochlearia tria magna post jentaculum et  
 post prandium quotidie. *Let the patient take daily three tablespoonfuls after breakfast and dinner.*

65.—Recipe, Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis,  
                   drachmas duas  
                   Aquaæ Menthæ viridis, uncias tres  
                   cum semisse

Syrupi Croci, drachmas duas  
 Spiritus Etheris Nitrosi, drach-  
 mas duas

Misce. Cochlearia duo magna secundis horis su-  
 mantur, durante febre, saepius vel rarius pro im-  
 petu ratione: et absente febre Pulv. Cinchon. ut  
 ante. *Mix.* *Let two tablespoonfuls be taken every*  
*two hours during the fever, more or less frequently,*  
*according to the violence of the fit [i. e. the ague fit];*  
*and, when the fever is absent, [let] the powder of*  
*cinchona [be taken] as before.*

66.—Recipe, Foliorum Rosæ, unciam

Aquæ ferventis, uncias octo

Stent per horam: colaturæ adde Succi Limonum,  
 Sacchari albi, ana, quantum sufficit, ad gratam  
 acerbitatem dulcedinemque. *Let them stand during*  
*an hour; to the strained [liquor] add a sufficient*  
*quantity of lemon juice and white sugar to give an*  
*agreeable acidity and sweetness.*

67.—Recipe, Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis, grana  
 sex

Aquæ puræ, drachmas quatuor

Syrupi Rhœados, drachmam

Misce. Capiat cochleare minimum subinde, ad  
 nauseam vel vomitum promovendum. *Mix.* *Let*  
*the patient take a small [i. e. tea] spoonful from*  
*time to time, to promote nausea or vomiting.*

68.—Recipe, Sodaæ Subcarbonatis, drachmas  
 duas cum semisse

Crystallorum Tartari, drachmas  
 tres

Aquæ puræ, uncias octo

Stent in lagena bene obturata, per triduum, et  
 deinde sit in promptu pro potu cathartico. *Let*

*them stand in a bottle well stoppered for three days, and then be in readiness for a cathartic drink.*

69.—Recipe, Sodæ Bicarbonatis, drachmas duas  
 Ferri Sulphatis, grana tria  
 Magnesiæ Subcarbonatis, drachmam  
 Aquæ puræ, octarium dimidium  
 Acidi Sulphurici diluti, fluidrachmas decem

Infundatur primum lagenæ aqua, dein immittantur Salina et denique Acidum Sulphuricum; illico obturetur lagenæ, et in loco frigido servetur. *First let the water be poured into the bottle, then let the salts be put in, and lastly, the sulphuric acid; let the bottle be immediately stoppered, and kept in a cool place.*

70.—Recipe, Decocti Lichenis, octarium Sumat æger poculum omni bihorio. *Let the patient take a cupful every two hours.*

71.—Recipe, Magnesiæ Carbonatis, drachmam  
 Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, uncias sex  
 Tineturæ Opii, drachmam

Misce. Sumat cochlearia duo dum flatus infestat. *Mix. Let the patient take two spoonfuls when flatulence is troublesome.*

72.—Capiat cochlearia duo ampla Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ, omni horâ, donec singultus et nisus ad vomitum cessaverint. *Let the patient take two tablespoonfuls of peppermint water every hour, until the hiccup and attempts to vomit shall have ceased.*

73.—Recipe, Tineturæ Digitalis, drachmas tres  
 Acidi Hydrocyanici, guttas viginti  
 Misce. Hujus capiat guttas viginti ter die, ex eyatho aquæ frigidæ, dosin sensim augendo, prout

caput aut ventriculus ferre queat. *Let the patient take twenty drops of this mixture three times a day in a glass of cold water, the dose to be gradually increased according as the head or the stomach can bear it.*

74.—*Recipe, Magnesia Carbonatis, drachmam  
Pulveris Rhei, grana quindecim  
Aquæ Anethi, unciam cum semisse  
Misce. Fiat julepum, cuius unum cochleare minimum infantulo lactenti detur secundis horis, phialâ agitatâ. Mix.* *Let a julep be made, of which let one teaspoonful be given to the sucking infant every two hours, the bottle being shaken.*

75.—*Recipe, Misturæ Ammoniaci, uncias sex  
Tincturæ Opii, drachmam  
Misce. Capiat cochlearia duo magna statim; iterentur post horam si tussis acreverit. Let the patient take two tablespoonfuls immediately; let them be repeated in an hour if the cough should increase.*

76.—*Recipe, Decocti Hordei, uncias decem  
Olei Olivæ, uncias duas  
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, unciam  
Tere oleum cum mucilagine donec probè coiverent, tum sensim adde decoctum, ut fiat enema. Interdum addere liceat Magnesiæ Sulphatis unciam. Rub the oil with the mucilage until they are well combined, then gradually add the decoction, that an enema may be made. Sometimes we may add an ounce of sulphate of magnesia.*

77.—*Recipe, Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromatici,  
drachmam  
Tincturæ Assafoetidæ, unciam dimidiam  
Syrupi Croci, unciam dimidiam  
Aquæ Cinnamomi, unciam*

Misce. Exhibe cochleare parvum ter quaterve de die, vel saepius, urgente convulsione vel spasmo. *Mix. Give a teaspoonful three or four times a day, or oftener, if the convulsion or spasm should be troublesome.*

78.—Recipe, Infusi Krameriae, uncias sex  
Tincturæ Opii, drachmam

Fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia tria magna post singulus dejectiones liquidas. *Let a mixture be made, of which let three tablespoonfuls be taken after every liquid evacuation.*

79.—Recipe, Sodæ Sulphatis, unciam cum semisse

Sodæ Phosphatis, unciam

Syrupi Rhamni, drachmas quatuor

Aquæ Menthae piperitæ, uncias sex

Misce. Sumat unciam statim, et repetatur dosis post horas duas nisi alvus prius responderit. *Mix. Let the patient take two tablespoonfuls immediately, and let the dose be repeated in two hours, unless the bowel be previously relieved.*

80.—Recipe, Tincturæ Hyoscyami, drachmam cum semisse

Potassæ Acetatis, drachmas quatuor

Syrupi Croci, drachmas duas

Aquæ Anisi, uncias sex

Fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia duo vel tria minima bis terve in die, vel ut opus sit. *Let a mixture be made, of which let two or three teaspoonfuls be taken twice or thrice a day, or as there may be occasion.*

81.—Recipe, Ipecacuanhæ Radicis Pulveris,  
drachmam cum semisse  
Potassæ Bitartratis, drachmam  
Aquaæ ferventis, fluiduncias tres  
cum semisse

Macera per horam integrum, dein colla et adjice  
Syrupi, fluidunciam dimidiam  
Misce. Detur semiuncia vel cochleare amplum  
omni semihorâ, donec vomitum proritaverit. *Mac-  
erate during an hour, then strain, and add half an  
ounce of syrup. Mix. Let half an ounce, or a table-  
spoonful, be given every half hour, until it shall  
have produced vomiting.*

82.—*Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, drachmam  
Misturæ Cretæ, uncias sex*

Misce. Capiat cochlearia duo magna omni quadrante horae donec leniatur dolor. *Mix.* Let the patient take two tablespoonfuls every quarter of an hour until the pain is alleviated.

83.—Recipe, Decocti Aloës compositi, uncias  
quatuor

Sodæ Sulphatis, unciam cum se-  
missee

Misce. *Cochlearia duo ampla intermissionis tempore sumantur, ita ut purgatio ex toto cessaverit ante accessum paroxysmi. Mix. Let two tablespoonfuls be taken in the time of intermission, so that the purgation shall have ceased before the accession of the paroxysm.*

84.—Recipe, Sodæ Potassio-Tartratis, uncias duas

Aquæ *Menthæ sativæ*, uncias octo

Misce. Capiat cochlearia duo ampla omni bihorio, ad sedes promovendas. *Mix.* Let the patient take two tablespoonfuls every two hours to promote stools.

85.—Recipe, Plumbi Acetatis, grana quatuor  
 Aquæ destillatæ, uncias quatuor  
 Syrupi Papaveris, drachmas tres

Misce. Capiat cochleare amplum mane quotidie;  
 repetatur dosis ad tres vices, et deinde capiat æger  
 haustum aliquem purgantem. *Mix.* *Let the patient*  
*take one tablespoonful daily in the morning; let the*  
*dose be repeated three other times, and then let the*  
*patient take some purging draught.*

86.—Recipe, Magnesiæ Sulphatis, unciam et  
 semissem

Acidi Sulphurici diluti, drachmam  
 cum semisse

Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ, uncias  
 sex

Syrupi Rhœados, drachmas duas

Misce. Hujus misturæ sumantur cochlearia qua-  
 tuor omnibus tribus horis, donec venter rite solutus  
 fuerit. *Mix.* *Of this mixture let two tablespoonfuls*  
*be taken every three hours, until the belly shall have*  
*been thoroughly opened.*

87.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, unciam

Magnesiæ Sulphatis, semiunciam

Misce. Capiat quartâ quâque die. *Mix.* *Let the*  
*patient take (it) every fourth day.*

Recipe, Tineturæ Valerianæ drachmas duas

Spiritus Ammoniæ fœtidi, drachmas  
 duas

Aquæ puræ, uncias duas

Misce. Capiat cochlearia magna duo in languor-  
 ibus, præcipue diebus purgatione deditis. *Mix.*  
*Let the patient take two tablespoonfuls in languors,*  
*especially on the days appropriated to the purgation.*

88.—Recipe, Misturæ Amygdalæ, uncias sex  
Tincturæ Opii, semidiachmam

Missee. Capiat cochlearia magna duo quartâ quâque horâ, si tussis increbuerit. *Mix.* *Let the patient take two tablespoonfuls every fourth hour if the cough should occur frequently.*

89.—Recipe, Antimonii Tartarati grana tria  
Infusi Sennæ, uncias tres  
Aquaæ Pimentæ, uncias quatuor

Missee. Repetantur cochlearia duo ampla omni semihorâ, donec supervenerit vomitus vel alvus dejecerit. *Mix.* *Let two tablespoonfuls be repeated every half hour until vomiting comes on, or until the bowel shall have acted.*

90.—Recipe, Tincturæ Jalapæ, drachmas quatuor  
Potassæ Sulphatis, unciam dimidiam

Aquaæ Menthae, uncias sex

Missee. Sumat cochlearia majora duo omni quadrante horæ, donec alvus copiosè responderit. *Mix.* *Let the patient take two tablespoonfuls every quarter of an hour, until the bowel shall have acted sufficiently.*

91.—Recipe, Cetrariæ Islandica, unciam  
Aquaæ frigidæ, octarium

Coque ad uncias duodenas; stet ut geletur, et utatur æger gelatinâ ad libitum. *Boil to twelve ounces: let it stand that it may congeal, and let the patient use the jelly at pleasure.*

92.—Recipe, Lactis Vaccini, octarium

Sinapis Seminum contusorum,  
unciam

Coquantur simul, donec pars casearia in coagulum

abierit, deinde coletur serum, et hujus sumatur cyathus subinde. *Let them be boiled together, until the caseous part [caseum or curd] be changed into a coagulum [i. e. be coagulated]; then let the whey be strained, and a wineglassful of it be taken now and then.*

93.—Recipe, Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis,  
drachmas quatuor  
Tineturæ Opii, drachmam dimidi-  
diam

Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, uncias sex  
Misce. Capiat cochlearia duo, invadente paroxysmo  
caloris, in febribus intermittentibus. *Let the pa-  
tient take two tablespoonfuls during the paroxysm  
of heat (i. e. the hot stage) in intermittent fevers.*

94.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, fluiduncias sex  
Sumat primò, omni quadrante horæ, cochleare;  
dein assumptionis vices protrahantur ad horam,  
et ultra pro successu. *Let the patient take, at first,  
one spoonful every quarter of an hour; then let the  
time of taking be protracted to an hour, and after-  
wards according to the effect.*

95.—Recipe, Decocti Aloës compositi, fluiduncias  
sex

Capiat æger cochlearia tria ampla pro re natâ;  
postea augendo minuendove quantitatem prout  
sedes pauciores pluresve promoverit. *Let the pa-  
tient take three tablespoonfuls occasionally; after-  
wards increasing or diminishing the quantity, ac-  
cording as it may have excited fewer or more stools.*

96.—Recipe, Cretæ præparatæ, drachmam  
Tineturæ Opii, drachmam dimidiæ  
Aquæ Cinnamomi, uncias sex

Misce, et agitando phialam, dentur cochlearia duo

secundâ quâque horâ, seriùs vel citiùs ut res possitulet, dum vexant ventriculi tormina vel vomitus. *Mix, and, shaking the phial, let two tablespoonfuls be given every second hour, later or sooner, as circumstances may require, as long as the gripings or vomitings trouble.*

97.—*Recipe, Vini Ipecacuanhæ, fluidunciam Fiat haustus statim sumendus. Let a draught be made, to be taken immediately.*

*Recipe, Misturæ Amygdalæ, fluiduncias sex  
Tineturæ Opii fluidrachmam*

*Missee. Capiat cochlearia duo ampla sub finem vomitionis. Let the patient take two tablespoonfuls towards the end of the vomiting.*

98.—*Recipe, Tincturæ Rhei, unciam  
———— Gentianæ, semiunciam  
Aquæ Pimentæ, uncias quatuor  
Syrupi Croci, unciam*

*Fiat mistura, cujus sumat æger cochlearia duo, urgente ventriculi dolore, flatu, nauseâ vel languore. Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take two tablespoonfuls, the pain of the stomach, flatulence, nausea, or languor, being troublesome.*

99.—*Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, drachmam dimidiam  
———— Cardamomi, unciam dimidiam  
Syrupi Croci, drachmas quatuor  
Aquæ Cinnamomi, uncias sex*

*Missee. Capiat cochlearia duo maxima post singulas vomitiones vel sedes liquidas. Mix. Let the patient take two tablespoonfuls after each vomiting or liquid stool.*

100.—Recipe, Decocti Cinchonæ, uncias sex  
 Acidi Sulphurici diluti, drachmam  
 unam  
 Syrupi Aurantiorum, unciam di-  
 midiam

Misce. Hujus misturæ, cochlearia quatuor, horis  
 duabus interpositis, sumantur, ad sudationes di-  
 minuendas. *Mix.* *Of this mixture, let four tablespoon-  
 fuls be taken every two hours, to diminish sweating.*

101.—Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, drachmam di-  
 midiam  
 Confectionis aromaticæ, drach-  
 mam  
 Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ uncias  
 sex

Fiat mistura, cuius sumantur cochlearia tria magna  
 post unamquamque sedem mollem, phialâ priùs  
 concusâ. *Let a mixture be made, of which let three  
 tablespoonfuls be taken after every liquid evacuation,  
 the phial being first shaken.*

102.—Recipe, Spiritûs Ammoniæ aromatici,  
 drachmam  
 Tincturæ Castorei, drachmas tres  
 Spiritûs Lavandulæ, drachmas  
 duas  
 Aquæ Pimentæ, unciam

Fiat mistura, cuius drachmæ duæ, pro re natâ, in-  
 gerantur, contra languorem et deliquium. *Let a  
 mixture be made, of which let two drachms (i. e. two  
 teaspoonfuls) be taken occasionally, against languor  
 and fainting.*

103.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, fluiduncias sex  
 Tincturæ Jalapæ, fluidrachmas  
 sex

Misce. Sumantur cochlearia tria ampla, singulis horis, ad plenam alvi solutionem. *Let three tablespoonfuls be taken every hour, to produce copious evacuation of the bowel.*

104.—Perstet in usu misturæ catharticæ, donec alvus ter quaterve plenè responderit. *Let the patient continue in the use of the cathartic mixture, until the bowel shall have acted freely three or four times.*

105.—Recipe, Misturæ Ammoniaci, uncias sex Capiat æger cochleare magnum bis in die, ex poculo jusculi bovini, contra raucedinem. *Let the patient take a tablespoonful twice a day, in a cup of beef tea, against hoarseness.*

106.—Recipe, Tincturæ Scillæ, drachmam  
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, unciam  
Tincturæ Opii, drachmam

Misce. Fiat mistura, de quâ subindè capiat drachmam unam guttatum, ad gulam emolliendam et expuisionem promovendam. *Mix. Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take one drachm (i. e. a teaspoonful) by drops, to soften (relax, or lubricate) the throat, and to promote expectoration.*

107.—Recipe, Ammoniae Sesquicarbonatis,  
drachmam  
Tincturæ Cardamomi, unciam  
Syrupi Rhœados, drachmas  
duas  
Aquaæ Menthæ piperitæ, uncias  
quatuor

Fiat mistura, de quâ capiat cochleare unum largum si pustulæ evanescant. *Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take one tablespoonful if the pustules disappear.*

108.—Recipe, Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis, unciam

Vini Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis, drachmam

Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, uncias quatuor

Syrupi Croci, drachmam

Fiat mistura, de quâ cochleare largum unum secundis vel tertiiis horis exhibeat, sæpius rariusve prout febris vehementior vel mitior fuerit. *Let a mixture be made, of which let one tablespoonful be taken every second or third hour; more frequently or rarely, according as the fever may have been more or less violent.*

109.—Recipe, Tincturæ Assafoetidæ, drachmas duas

Ammoniæ Carbonatis, drachmam dimidiam

Aquæ Pulegii uncias quatuor

Fiat mistura, de quâ capiat cochleare unum vel cochlearia duo in languoribus, vel sudoribus frigidis, vel frigoris paroxysmis. *Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take one or two tablespoonfuls in languors, or in cold sweats, or in paroxysms of cold (as the cold stage of intermittents).*

110.—Recipe, Potassæ Bitartratis, unciam

Olei Limonis, guttas quindecim

Sacchari purificati, uncias duas

Aquæ bullientis, octarios duos

Misce. Usurpetur pro potu communi ubi æger intensâ siti vexatur. *Mix. Let it be used for a common drink when the patient is troubled with intense thirst.*

111.—*Recipe, Pulveris Jalapæ, drachmam  
Pulveris Zingiberis, grana viginti  
Magnesiæ Sulphatis, unciam  
Aquæ puræ, uncias sex*

*Misce. Cochleare unum singulis horis exhibeatur,  
quâque vice phialam agitando, ut permisceatur  
pulvis. Mix. Let one tablespoonful be given every  
hour, the bottle being shaken each time, that the  
powder may be thoroughly mixed [with the liquid].*

112.—*Recipe, Corticis Cinchonæ, sesquiunciam  
Magnesiæ Sulphatis, uncias duas  
Aquæ puræ, octarios duos*

*Coque per sextam partem horæ in vase leviter  
clauso, et liquorem adhuc calentem cola: sub finem  
adde Syrupi Absinthii uncias duas. Tertiâ vel  
quartâ quâque horâ eyathus unus exhibeatur, in-  
termissionis tempore. Boil, for the sixth part of  
an hour, in a lightly covered vessel, and strain the  
liquor while hot: towards the end of the boiling add  
two ounces of syrup of wormwood. Let one cupful  
be given every third or fourth hour, at the time of  
the intermission.*

113.—*Recipe, Infusi Chirettæ, uncias sex  
Magnesiæ Sulphatis, uncias duas*

*Misce. Usurpetur ad uncias duas bis vel ter in  
die, longè à pastu et maximè jejuno ventriculo.  
Mix. Let it be used to (the extent of) four table-  
spoonfuls twice or three times a day, long before  
taking food, and especially when the stomach is  
empty.*

114.—*Recipe, Decocti Hordei, octarium dimi-  
dium  
Nitri purificati, drachmam dimi-  
dium*

Misce. Duabus vel tribus exhibeatur vicibus durarum horarum intervallo. *Mix. Let it be given at two or three times in the space of two hours.*

115.—Recipe, Spiritūs Ammoniæ aromatici,  
drachmas duas  
Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis,  
uncias quatuor  
Tincturæ Opii, drachmam  
Aquaæ Pimentæ, uncias quatuor

Misce. et divide in haustus quatuor, quorum unus usurpari potest si pulsus languescat vel pustulæ subsiderint. *Mix, and divide into four draughts, of which one may be taken if the pulse become feeble or the pustules recede.*

116.—Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, drachmam  
Syrupi Croci, drachmam  
Tincturæ Cardamomi, drachmas  
duas  
Aquaæ Cinnamomi, uncias sex

Misce. Cochleare unum exhibeatur, dosisque iteretur, prout urgeat morbus. *Mix. Let one tablespoonful be given, and the dose repeated, according as the disease may require [it].*

117.—Recipe, Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis, uncias duas  
Tincturæ Opii, drachmam  
Vini Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis,  
drachmam  
Aquaæ Menthæ sativæ, uncias duas

Misce, et in tres vel quatuor doses divide, quarum una omni bihorio in insultuum remissione sumenda. *Mix, and divide into three or four doses, of which one is to be taken every two hours in the remission of the fits.*

118.—Recipe, Vini Colchici, drachmas duas  
 Tincturæ Jalapæ, drachmam  
 Infusi Sennæ, uncias duas

Misce. Ista dosis in duas partes dividi potest,  
 quarum una manè, altera serò exhibeatur. *Mix.*  
*This dose may be divided into two parts, of which  
 one part may be given in the morning, the other in  
 the evening.*

119.—Etheris cochleare minimum, urgente flatu,  
 in Aquâ Menthae piperitæ sumendum. *One tea-  
 spoonful of aether (is) to be taken in peppermint  
 water when the flatus is troublesome.*

120.—Recipe, Deeocti Cinchonæ, uncias duas  
 Tincturæ Myrrhæ, semiunciam  
 Acidi Hydrochlorici, quantum suf-  
 ficit ad gratam acerbitatem reddendum. *To give  
 an agreeable acidity.*

121.—Recipe, Tincturæ Sennæ, unciam  
 Tincturæ Jalapæ, drachmas duas  
 Aquæ Pimentæ, uncias duas

Misce. Capiat dimidium statim, et semihorâ elapsâ,  
 quod reliquum est. *Mix. Let the patient take half  
 immediately, and in half an hour the remainder.*

122.—Prætermittatur mistura salina. *Let the  
 saline mixture be omitted.*

123.—Capiat Tincturæ Opii guttas triginta horâ  
 somni, et repetantur omnia tertîâ horâ, perstante  
 dolore et spasio. *Let the patient take thirty drops  
 of the tincture of opium at bedtime, and let them be  
 repeated every third hour if the pain and spasm con-  
 tinue.*

124.—Recipe, Tincturæ Castorei, drachmas duas  
 Tincturæ Serpentariæ, drachmas duas  
 Aquæ Pimentæ, uncias duas  
 Misce. Capiat cochleare modicum quartis horis,  
 aggrediente febre. *Mix.* *Let the patient take a  
 moderate (i. e. a dessert) spoonful every four hours  
 when the fever is coming on.*

125.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, uncias quatuor.  
 Magnesiæ Sulphatis, drachmam  
 Misce. Ex hâc misturâ, primo die cochleare unum,  
 altero die duo, et sic deinceps propinentur. *Mix.*  
*Of this mixture let one spoonful be drunk the first  
 day, two the next day, and so henceforth.*

126.—Recipe, Sarsparillæ Radicis  
 Zingiberis Radicis contusæ, ana,  
 unciam dimidiam  
 Sassafras Radicis concisæ, unciam  
 Coque leni igne in Aquæ fontanae octariis quatuor,  
 ad dimidiam consumptionem, ut fiat decoctum,  
 cuius bibat fluiduncias octo modicæ tepefacti post  
 bolum, et manè repetatur in lecto ad diaphoresin  
 ciendam. *Boil, with a gentle heat, in four pints of  
 spring water, to half, that a decoction may be made,  
 of which let the patient drink eight fluidounces, made  
 moderately warm, after the bolus, and let it (i. e. the  
 decoction) be repeated in the morning while in bed,  
 to promote diaphoresis.*

127.—Recipe, Acidi Sulphurici diluti, unciam  
 dimidiam  
 Syrupi Rhœados, drachmas duas  
 Tincturæ Cardamomi, drachmas  
 duas  
 Fiat mistura, cuius sumat cochleare minimum,

sextis horis, in quovis vehiculo grato. *Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take one teaspoonful every six hours, in any agreeable vehicle.*

128.—Recipe, Spiritūs Ammoniæ aromatici,  
drachmam

Tincturæ Cardampomi, drachmas  
duas

Tincturæ Castorei, drachmam

Aquæ Pulegii, uncias quatuor

Sumat, opprimente languore, cochlearia ampla duo.  
*Let the patient take two tablespoonfuls when the languor is oppressive.*

129.—Recipe, Tincturæ Castorei

— — — Myrrhæ, ana, drach-  
mam

Misturæ Amygdalæ, uncias sex

Syrupi Croci, drachmam

Misce. Sumat cochlearia quatuor ampla manè, meridie, et horâ somni, ad biduum vel triduum; quo clapsò, et uno tantum die interjecto, sumat potionem emeticam sequentem manè, superbibendo Infusi Florum Anthemidis quantum sufficit ad vomitiones quater aut quinques proritandas, cum debito regimine. *Let the patient take four tablespoonfuls in the morning, at noon, and at bedtime, for the space of two or three days; which having elapsed, and one day only intervening, let the patient take the following emetic potion in the morning, drinking after it a sufficient quantity of the infusion of chamomile flowers to produce vomiting four or five times, with the accustomed regimen.*

130.—Recipe, Vini Ipecacuanhæ, fluidunciam  
Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis,  
grana duo

Misce, et fiat potio. *Mix, and let a potion be made.*

131.—Recipe, Sodæ tartarizatæ semiunciam  
 Tincturæ Rhei, unciam dimidiæ  
 Syrupi communis, drachmas duas  
 Aquæ Pimentæ, uncias sex

Fiat mistura, cujus capiat æger cochlearia tria  
 magna omni bihorio donee alvus purgetur. *Let a  
 mixture be made, of which let the patient take three  
 tablespoonfuls every two hours until the bowels be  
 purged.*

132.—Recipe, Aquæ pulvialis, uncias duas  
 Antimonii      Potassio-Tartratis,  
 grana tria

Solve: hujus danda sunt cochlearia duo medioeria  
 singulis horæ quadrantibus, donec vomitus sequatur. *Dissolve: of this (solution) two middling-sized  
 (i. e. dessert) spoonfuls are to be given every quarter  
 of an hour, until vomiting ensues.*

133.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, uncias sex  
 Tincturæ Sennæ, semiunciam  
 Magnesiae Sulphatis, unciam

Fiat mistura, cujus capiat æger cochlearia duo  
 magna bis terve in horâ, donec adsit catharsis.  
*Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take  
 two tablespoonfuls twice or thrice in an hour until  
 purging be present (i. e. come on).*

134.—Recipe, Catechu, semiunciam  
 Aquæ puræ, uncias duodecim

Coque ad uncias sex: stent donec fæces subsiderint:  
 liquoris partem limpidam cautè effunde. *Boil to  
 six ounces: let them stand until the dregs subside:  
 carefully pour off the clear part of the liquor.*

135.—Recipe, Decoeti Aloës, fluiduncias sex  
 Sodæ Sulphatis, unciam dimidiæ

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat æger cochlearia duo

ordinaria secundâ quâque horâ, donee amplè purgaverit. *Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take two common spoonfuls every second hour, until it (i. e. the medicine) shall have amply purged.*

136.—*Recipe, Acidi Nitrici, drachmam  
Aquæ destillataæ, uncias duodecim  
Syrupi Aurantii, sesquiunciam*

*Fiat mistura, quotidiè sumenda, ope tubuli vitrei,  
partitis haustibus. Let a mixture be made, to be  
taken daily in divided draughts by means of a glass  
tube.*

137.—*Capiat æger unciam dimidiam Infusi  
Sennæ pro dosi, ex cyatho parvo Decoeti Hordei.  
Let the patient take half an ounce of the infusion of  
senna for a dose, in a small cupful of barley water.*

138.—*Capiat æger cyathum vinosum parvum  
Infusi Gentianæ, secundâ quâque horâ. Let the  
patient take a small wineglassful of the infusion of  
gentian every second hour.*

139.—*Recipe, Magnesiæ Carbonatis, semidrach-  
mam  
Pulveris Rhei, drachmam  
Aquæ Pimentæ, uncias sex*

*Misee. Sumantur cochlearia tria magna post  
unamquamque sedem mollem, vitro prius con-  
cuso. *Mix.* Let three tablespoonfuls be taken after  
each liquid evacuation, the bottle being previously  
shaken.*

140.—*Recipe, Soda et Potassæ Tartratis,  
drachmas sex*

*Aquaæ Cinnamomi, uncias duas*

*Fiat solutio dualibus vicibus sumenda. Let a solu-  
tion be made, to be taken at twice.*

141.—Recipe, Infusi Quassiae, uncias sex  
 Magnesiae Sulphatis, unciam

Fiat mistura, de quâ capiat æger cochleare unum  
 amplum bis terve in die. *Let a mixture be made,  
 of which let the patient take one tablespoonful twice  
 or three times a day.*

142.—Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, drachmam  
 Mucilaginis Acaciae, uncias sex  
 Spiritus Etheris Nitrici, drach-  
 mas duas

Misce. Bibat cochlearia tria subinde, urgente  
 stranguriâ, aut in languore. *Mix. Let the patient  
 drink three spoonfuls when strangury is trouble-  
 some, or in languor.*

143.—Repetatur mistura pro re natâ, si opus  
 erit, ad vomitum sedandum. *Let the mixture be  
 repeated now and then, if there shall be occasion, to  
 allay vomiting.*

144.—Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, drachmam  
 Syrupi Papaveris, drachmas duas  
 Aquæ Menthae, uncias sex

Misce. Sumat unciam omni semihorâ, donec dolor  
 mitescat. *Mix. Let the patient take one ounce every  
 half hour until the pain is appeased.*

145.—Recipe, Tincturæ Hyoscyami, drachmas  
 duas  
 Tincturæ Castorei, drachmas duas  
 Syrupi Rhœados, drachmam  
 Aquæ puræ, uncias quatuor

Misce. Sumat drachmas duas omni horâ, si non  
 dormiat. *Mix. Let the patient take two drachms  
 every hour if he does not sleep.*

146.—Recipe, Magnesiæ Subcarbonatis, drachmam dimidiam

Tincturæ Gentianæ, drachmas tres

Syrupi Aurantii, drachmas quatuor

Aquæ Pimentæ, uncias quatuor

Misce. Capiat æger, acido infestante, cochleare amplum unum vel alterum ex poculo juseuli bovini.  
*Mix. Let the patient take one or two tablespoonfuls, in a cupful of beef tea, when troubled with acid (i. e. acidity of the stomach).*

147.—Recipe, Rasuræ Cornu Cervi, unciam

Aquæ, octarios quatuor

Coque ad octarios duos, dein liquori colato adde Sacchari albi quod satis est, et ad usum servetur.  
*Boil to two pints, then add to the strained liquor as much as is sufficient of white sugar, and let it (i. e. the decoction) be kept for use.*

148.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, uncias sex

Sodæ Sulphatis, unciam dimidiam

Syrupi Rhamni, drachmas duas

Fiat mistura. Detur imprimis uncia una, et interpositis tribus vel quatuor horis, cochleare exhibetur si fuerit opus, et post duas alias horas repetatur dosis, si alvus antea non moveatur.  
*Let a mixture be made. In the first place let an ounce be given, and three or four hours having intervened, let a spoonful be administered, if necessary; and after two more hours let the dose be repeated, if the bowels be not previously moved.*

## CHAPTER IV.

## FORMS FOR DRAUGHTS, ETC.

149.—Recipe, Magnesiæ Sulphatis, drachmas duas

Infusi Sennæ, unciam

Syrupi Rhamni, drachmam

Misce. Fiat haustus, in juseculo calido, partitis vicibus, sumendus. *Mix. Let a draught be made, to be taken at different times in warm broth.*

150.—Recipe, Infusi Gentianæ, unciam

Tincturæ Cardamomi, drachmam

Fiat haustus, quem æger sumat tribus ante prandium horis. *Let a draught be made, which let the patient take three hours before dinner.*

151.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, unciam

Sumatur pro re natâ, postea augenddo minuendove quantitatatem, prout sedes pauciores pluresve promoverit. *Let it be taken occasionally: afterwards increasing or diminishing the quantity, according as it shall have excited more or less stools.*

152.—Recipe, Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, guttas viginti

Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis, fluiddrachmam

Aquæ Menthæ viridis, fluidunciam

Fiat mistura salina, eujus capiat cochleare parvum omni horâ cursu noctis. *Let a saline mixture be made, of which let the patient take a teaspoonful every hour in the course of the night.*

153.—Recipe, Potassæ Carbonatis, serupulum  
 Aquæ destillatæ, drachmas decem  
 — Cinnamomi, drachmas duas  
 Syrupi, drachmam

Misce. Fiat haustus, cui, tempore capiendi, adde  
 Succi Limonis recentis cochleare magnum unum,  
 et in effervescentiâ sumatur. *Mix.* *Let a draught  
 be made, to which, at the time of taking, add one  
 tablespoonful of lemon juice; and let it be taken  
 during effervescence.*

154.—Recipe, Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis, gra-  
 num dimidium

Aquæ puræ, unciam

Misce, ut fiat haustus statim sumendus, et repetatur  
 post horas duas si non antea ventriculus emeticum  
 rejecerit, vel si alvus non laxata fuerit. *Mix, that  
 a draught may be made, to be taken immediately;  
 and let it be repeated after two hours if the stomach  
 shall not have previously rejected the emetic, or if  
 the bowels shall not have been opened.*

155.—Recipe, Tincturæ Lavandulæ compositæ,  
 drachmam

Misturæ Camphoræ, uncias duas

Misce, et fiat haustus, sextâ quâque horâ sumendus,  
 si aderit vel spasma vel pulsus languor. *Mix, and  
 let a draught be made, to be taken every six hours,  
 if spasm or languor of pulse be present.*

156.—Perstet in usu haustus nocturni heri præ-  
 scripti. *Continue the use of the night draught pre-  
 scribed yesterday.*

157.—Sit in promptu haustus eum Vini Colchici  
 drachmâ, horâ somni sumendus, si redintegraverit  
 malum arthriticum, vel involverint vigiliae inter noe-  
 tem. *Let a draught with (containing) one drachm*

of wine of colchicum be in readiness, to be taken at the hour of sleep (i. e. bedtime) if the arthritic pain should have returned, or if the watchings should be troublesome during the night.

158.—Repetatur porrò haustus inter noctem cum Tincturâ Opii, si vigiliae involvent, vel increbuerit tussis. *Moreover, let the draught with tincture of opium be repeated during the night if the watchings should be troublesome, or if the cough should become more frequent.*

159.—Recipe, Acidi Nitrici diluti, semiunciam  
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrici, drach-  
mas tres  
Tincturæ Hyoscyami, drachmas  
duas  
Aquaæ puræ, octarios duos  
Syrupi, quantum sufficit

ad acorem compescendum et gustum conciliandum. Sumat quotidiè instar potus, et bibat quantum sitis exigat. *To moderate the acidity and please the palate. Let the patient take it daily, as a drink, and let him take as much as thirst may require.*

160.—Sumat ægrotus omni mane, si possit, uncias octo lactis asini, pro jentaculo. *Let the patient take every morning, if he can, eight ounces of asses' milk for breakfast.*

161.—Capiat æger haustum catharticum proximâ luce navem condescens; et si post navigationem vomitus supervenerit, bibat æger spiritûs alicujus paululum aquâ commixtum. *Let the patient take a purging draught the day before embarking; and if, after sailing, vomiting should come on, let him drink a little of some (kind of) spirit, mixed with water.*

162.—Recipe, Pulveris Radicis Ipecacuanhæ,  
grana decem

Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis,  
granum

Aquæ destillatæ, fluidunciam cum  
semisse

Misce. Fiat haustus, horâ nonâ matutinâ sumen-  
dus. Vomitu superveniente, bibat æger, vicibus  
repetitis, Infusi Anthemidis aliquot cyathos. Vo-  
mitu finito, capiat pulverem sudorificum. *Mix.*  
*Let a draught be made, to be taken at nine o'clock  
in the morning. When vomiting comes on, let the  
patient drink, at different times, some wineglassfuls  
of infusion of chamomile flowers; vomiting being  
finished, let the patient take a sudorific powder.*

163.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, sesunciam

Potassæ Tartratis, semiunciam

Tincturæ Cinnamomi compositæ,  
fluidrachmas duas

Ex his fiat haustus summo mane deglutiendus.  
Repetatur idem tertio quoque die. *Of these let a  
draught be made, to be taken the first thing in the  
morning. Let the same be repeated every third day.*

164.—Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, guttas viginti

Syrupi cujusvis, fluidrachmam

Misturæ Camphoræ, fluidunciam

Misce. Capiat æger haustulum hujusmodi, singulis  
noctibus, horâ solitâ. *Mix. Let the patient take a  
little draught of this kind every night, at the accus-  
tomed hour.*

165.—Recipe, Tincturæ, Castorei, guttas decem  
Spiritus Etheris Nitrici, guttas

quindecim

Potassæ Nitratis, grana sex

Aquæ Pimentæ, unciam

Misce. Fiat haustus in promptu habendus, et urgente febris paroxysmo sumendus. *Mix. Let a draught be made, to be kept in readiness, and taken when the febrile paroxysm is troublesome.*

166.—Sumat æger omni mane guttas novem Acidi Sulphurici diluti, ex jure vitulino. *Let the patient take nine drops of diluted sulphuric acid in veal broth every morning.*

167.—Recipe, Sambuci Corticis interioris, manipulum unum

Incoquatur in aquæ octariis duobus ad octarium. Decocti hujus altera medietas mane, altera sero quotidiè, assumatur, donec æger convalescat. *Let it be boiled in two pints of water to one pint. Let half of this decoction be taken in the morning, and the remainder in the evening, daily, until the patient recovers.*

168.—Sumat Tincturæ Opii guttas viginti, in vehiculo calido conveniente. *Let the patient take twenty drops of tincture of opium in a vehicle made agreeably warm.*

169.—Recipe, Pulveris Radicis Ipecacuanhæ, scrupulum

Aquæ Menthæ, unciam

Misce; fiat haustus emeticus. Potione copiosâ puræ aquæ tepefactæ, vomitio bene provocetur. *Mix. Let an emetic draught be made. Let full vomiting be produced by a copious draught of pure tepid water.*

170.—Recipe, Infusi Gentianæ compositi, unciam Potassii Bromidi, grana quinque  
Fiat haustus, manè et horâ quartâ pomeridianâ

potandus. *Let a draught be made, to be taken in the morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon.*

171.—Recipe, Olei Ricini, unciam

Potassæ Carbonatis, grana sex

Aquæ Pimentæ, unciam

Fiat secundum artem mistura pro unâ dosi, quam-primum sumenda. *Let a mixture be made according to art, for one dose to be taken immediately.*

172.—Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, guttas quindecim

Syrupi Croci, drachmam

Aquæ Menthæ viridis, unciam

Misce, fiatque haustus, somno deficiente bibendus. *Mix and let a draught be made, to be taken when sleep is absent.*

173.—Recipe, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, unciam dimidi-  
diam

Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrici, drach-  
mam

Syrupi Tolutani, drachmam

Aquæ Pimentæ, uncias duas

Misce, et fiat mistura, de quâ capiat unciam, si vel languores vel horrores contingent. *Mix, and let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take an ounce, if either languors or shivering affect (the patient).*

174.—Capiat Acidi Sulphurici diluti guttas de-  
cem, vel numero sufficientes ad moderatam aciditatem, in singulis selibris decoeti hordei. *Let the patient take in every half pint of barley water, ten, or a sufficient number of drops of diluted sulphuric acid to (produce) moderate acidity.*

175.—Sequenti aurorâ, sumat Olei Ricini quan-  
tum satis sit ad alvum solvendam. *On the follow-*

*ing morning, let the patient take a sufficient quantity of castor oil to open the bowel.*

176.—Sumat æger Vini Antimonialis guttas viginti quartâ, quintâ, vel sextâ quâque horâ, nau-seâ non tamen excitanda. *Let the patient take twenty drops of antimonial wine every fourth, fifth, or sixth hour: nausea, however, not to be excited.*

177.—Recipe, Cupri Sulphatis, grana decem  
Aquaæ Menthae sativæ, unciam  
Syrupi simplicis, drachmam

Fiat haustus, quando venenum in ventriculum re-cep-tum est sumendus. *Let a draught be made, to be taken when poison has been received into the stomach.*

178.—Bibat Infusum Seminum Lini ad libitum. *Let the patient drink as much as he pleases of the infusion of linseed.*

179.—Recipe, Radieis Sarsaparillæ, uncias duas  
Corticis Ulnii, semiunciam  
Aquaæ puræ, octarios duos

Coque ad octarium cum semisse, cola, et signetur decoctum, quod capiat ut ante. *Boil to a pint and a half, strain, and let it be called (on the direction) the decoction, which let the patient take as before.*

180.—Recipe, Infusi Quassiæ, unciam  
Tineturæ Gentianæ, drachmam

Misce. Fiat haustus, mane iterumque horâ ante prandium, stomacho vacuo, sumendus. *Mix. Let a draught be made, to be taken in the morning, and again an hour before dinner, when the stomach is empty.*

181.—Recipe, Tineturæ Opii, guttas quindecim  
Aquaæ Menthae sativæ, unciam  
Syrupi Aurantii, drachmam

Misce. Fiat haustus, horâ somni, vel vespertinâ, vel serâ nocte sumendus. *Mix.* Let a draught be made, to be taken at bedtime, in the evening, or late at night.

182.—Recipe, Potassæ Carbonatis, scrupulum  
Syrupi Croci, drachmam  
Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ, unciam

Misce. Fiat haustus, cum succi limonum cochleare uno ampio, in impetu ipso effervescentia sumendus. *Mix.* Let a draught be made, to be taken with one tablespoonful of lemon juice, in the height of effervescence.

183.—Recipe, Tincturæ Jalapæ, semidrachmam  
Infusi Sennæ compositi, unciam  
Magnesiæ Sulphatis, drachmas  
duas

Misce. Fiat haustus, secundis horis sumendus, donec alvus plenè soluta sit. Mitte tales quatuor. *Mix.* Let a draught be made, to be taken every second hour, until the bowels are freely opened. Send four such (draughts).

184.—Continuetur haustus nuperrimè præscriptus. Let the draught very lately prescribed be continued.

185.—Recipe, Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis, unciam  
Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrici, semi-drachmam  
Tineturæ Opii, guttas quindecim  
Aquæ puræ, drachmas duas

Misce. Fiat haustus, quartâ quâque horâ capiens. Ut effectus sudorificus augeatur, adde singulis haustibus Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis grani quartam partem. *Mix.* Let a draught be made, to be

*taken every fourth hour. That the sudorific effect may be increased, add to each draught a quarter of a grain of the potassio-tartrate of antimony.*

186.—Recipe, Tincturæ Castorei, semidrachmam  
 Tincturæ Serpentariæ, guttas  
 decem  
 Spiritus Ammoniæ aromatici, guttas quindecim  
 Aquæ Pimentæ, unciam

Misce. Fiat haustus, si vigilia increbuerit aut dolor capitis redintegraverit sumendus. *Mix. Let a draught be made, to be taken if the watching should have increased, or the pain of the head should have returned.*

187.—Perdomito symptomate, mane, et sero, ad dies pauculos, continuetur usus haustum. *The symptom being subdued, let the use of the draughts be continued, morning and evening, for a few days.*

188.—Continua haustum effervescentem sicut jamjam paratum. *Continue the effervescent draught, as already prepared.*

189.—Cochleare unum Tincturæ Lavandulæ compositæ per se propinari possit, bis vel ter durante paroxysmo, horâ dimidiâ vel integrâ interpositâ. *One spoonful of the compound tincture of lavender may be taken by itself twice or three times during the paroxysm, half an hour or an hour being interposed.*

190.—Recipe, Decocti Sarsaparillæ compositi,  
 octarium (fluiduncias viginti)  
 Potassii Iodidi, scrupulum  
 Sumat poculum (uncias quatuor) bis terve indies.

*Let the patient take a cupful (four ounces) twice or three times a day.*

191.—*Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, guttas viginti  
Misturæ Cretæ, unciam*

*Fiat haustus, navem ingressurus sumendus. Let a draught be made, to be taken when about to embark.*

192.—*Recipe, Magnesiæ Sulphatis, unciam  
Acidi Sulphurici diluti, guttas  
decem*

*Syrupi Rhœados, drachmam*

*Aquæ Menthae piperitæ, unciam*

*Misce. Fiat haustus, cras primo mane sumendus, et repetatur tertiiis vel quartis horis, ad alvum solvendam. Mix. Let a draught be made, to be taken early to-morrow morning, and repeated every third or fourth hour, to open the bowel.*

193.—*Recipe, Misturæ Cretæ, unciam*

*Syrupi Croci, drachmas duas*

*Misce. Fiat haustus, quartâ quâque horâ sumendus, donec paroxysmi non diseruent, instillando alternis vicibus, si diarrhoea adfuerit, Tincturæ Opii guttas duas vel tres. Mix. Let a draught be made, to be taken every fourth hour, until the paroxysms no longer distress (the patient); adding every other time, if diarrhoea should be present, two or three drops of tincture of opium.*

194.—*Recipe, Tincturæ Calumbæ, drachmas  
duas*

*Acidi Sulphurici diluti, guttas  
quindecim*

*Aquæ Cinnamomi, unciam*

*Syrupi Rhœados, drachmas duas*

*Misce. Fiat haustus, quartâ quâque horâ sumen-*

dus: et tempore usūs, adde singulis, si opus fuerit, ad præcavendam diarrhœam, Tincturæ Opii guttas tres. *Mix.* Let a draught be made, to be taken every fourth hour; and at the time of using, add to each draught, if necessary, to prevent diarrhœa, three drops of tincture of opium.

195.—Recipe, Infusi Digitalis, uncias tres

— Gentianæ compositi, uncias  
quatuor

Syrupi Croci, unciam

Misce. Fiant haustus sex. Sumat unam sextis horis, per spatium nycthemeri, si vires permittant. Let six draughts be made. Let the patient take one every six hours, for the space of one night and day (i. e. twenty-four hours), if the strength permit.

196.—Recipe, Infusi Calumbæ, sesquiunciam

Potassæ Hydriodatis, grana  
quinque

Syrupi Aurantii, drachmas duas

Misce. Fiat haustus, meridie et horâ quintâ pomeridianâ sumendus, per septimanam integrum, vel ulterius, si opus fuerit. *Mix.* Let a draught be made, to be taken at noon and at five o'clock in the afternoon, for one whole week, or longer, if necessary.

197.—Recipe, Balsami Copaibæ, drachmas tres

Misturæ Acaciæ, drachmas sex

Liquoris Potassæ, drachmam  
unam cum semisse

Syrupi Aurantii, unciam dimidiam

Aquaæ destillatæ, uncias quatuor  
cum semisse

Misce. Capiat cochlearia duo vel tria quartis horis. *Mix.* Let the patient take two or three tablespoonfuls every four hours.

198.—**Recipe,** Balsami Copaibæ, partes duas  
 Liquoris Potassæ, partes tres  
 Aquæ destillatæ, partes septem  
**Coque per quadrantem horæ et tune adde**  
**Spiritûs Ætheris Nitrici, partem**  
**unam. Stet per horas duas vel**  
**tres**

Capiat æger, liquoris limpidi supernatantis, cocheare medium unum ter die. *Boil during a quarter of an hour, and then add one part of spirit of nitric ether. Let [the mixture] stand for two or three hours. Let the patient take, three times a day, one dessertspoonful of the limpid supernatant liquor.*

199.—**Recipe,** Balsami Copaibæ, unciam dimidiam

**Vitellum unius Ovi**

**Sacchari puri, unciam**

His bene subactis terendo, adde paulatim Aquæ Menthæ viridis, uncias sex, ut fiat emulsio. *To these, well incorporated by rubbing, add gradually six ounces of spearmint water, that an emulsion may be made.*

200.—**Recipe,** Calomelanos, grana tria

**Confectionis Opiatae, grana sex**

Misce; fiat bolus, statim sumendus. Vespere, nisi prius bis saltem dejecerit alvus, capiat (æger homo) Olei Ricini unciam dimidiam (vel semiunciam), vel quantum sufficiat, ad alvum solvendam. *Mix. Let a bolus be made, to be taken immediately. Unless the bowels shall have been twice previously evacuated, let the patient take in the evening half an ounce, or as much as may be sufficient, of castor oil, to open the bowels.*

Alvo, hisce medicamentis, liberè soluta, incipiat

sumere haustum sequentem. *The bowels being freely opened by these medicines, let him begin to take the following draught:*

Recipe, Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis, semiunciam  
 Aquæ Cinnamomi, unciam unam  
 Vini Antimonialis, guttas quindecim  
 Syrupi Papaveris albi, drachmam

Misce; fiat haustus.

Februarii die vigesimo tertio.

201.—Repetantur remedia olim (penultima) præscripta, non novissime instituta. Si alvus adstricta fuerit, magnesia vitriolata augeatur, ut alvus satis soluta fuerit. *Let the remedies formerly (the last time but one) prescribed be repeated, not the last ordered. If the bowels be bound, let the vitriolated (i. e. sulphate of) magnesia be increased, that they may be sufficiently opened.*

Martis die undecimo.

202.—Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, unciam cum semisse  
 (vel sesquiunciam)

Mannæ, unciam dimidiam

Tincturæ Jalapæ, unciam unam

Misce. Capiat (ager homo) cochleare largum  
 unum horâ tertiatâ quâque, donec sedes tres vel  
 quatuor procurantur. *Mix. Let the patient take a  
 tablespoonful every third hour, until three or four  
 stools are procured.*

Recipe, Linimenti Ammoniæ, drachmas sex

Unguenti Hydrargyri fortioris, drach-  
 main unam

Misce; fiat linimentum, cervici et scapulis omni  
 nocte et mane, manu calidâ, assidue applicandum;  
 superimponendo pannum lancum eodem imbutum.  
 Et post operationem Misturæ Sennæ, ad usum

Misturæ Antimonialis in promptu confugiat. *Mix.*  
*Let a liniment be made, to be assiduously applied night and morning to the neck and shoulders with the warm hand; afterwards applying a woolen cloth moistened with the same (i. e. liniment). And after the operation of the senna mixture, let him return to the use of the antimonial mixture, (which is to be kept) in readiness.*

Novembris die vigesimo quarto.

203.—Recipe, Guaiaci Ligni rasi, unciam unam  
 Sassafras Radicis, unciam dimidi-  
 diam

Aqua destillatæ, libras duas

Coque igne leni ad libram unam: sub finem coctionis addantur Glycyrrhizæ Radicis contusæ drachmæ duæ, et cola: cuius capiat cochlearia tria ampla ter quotidie. *Boil, by a gentle heat, to one pound: let two drachms of bruised liquorice root be added toward the end of the coction, and strain: of this let the patient take three tablespoonfuls three times a day.*

Octobris die decimo.

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## CHAPTER V.

### FORMS FOR POWDERS, PILLS, ETC.

204.—Prosit forsan dare ægro, lectum ituro,  
 Pulveris Hydrargyri subchloridi grana quinque.  
*Perhaps it may be beneficial to give the patient, when about going to bed, five grains of subchloride of mercury.*

205.—Recipe, Coccinellæ, scrupulum

Sodii Chloridii, drachmas duas

Misce. Fiat pulvis. Detur cochleare dimidium  
pro dosi, tempore matutino. *Mix.* Let a powder  
be made. Let half a spoonful be given for a dose,  
in the morning.

206.—Recipe, Pulveris Jalapæ, drachmas duas

Hydrargyri subchloridi, semi-  
drachmam

Misce. Dentur grana duodecim ad viginti et qua-  
tuor, quando alvi ductione opus sit. *Mix.* Let  
[from] twelve to twenty-four grains be given when  
there may be occasion to open the bowel.

207.—Recipe, Magnesiæ Carbonatis, semiunciam

Fœniculi Seminum

Sacchari purificati, ana, drachmam

Terantur in pulverem. Dosis quantum cultri apice  
capi potest, sœpius in die. *Let them be rubbed into*  
*a powder. The dose is as much as can be taken on*  
*the point of a knife, frequently during the day.*

208.—Recipe, Hydrargyri subchloridi, drach-  
mam

Confectionis Rosæ, quantum satis  
sit

Contunde in massam et divide in pilulas triginta.  
Sumatur una bis indies, ut cieatur ptyalismus mo-  
deratus. *Beat them into a mass, and divide into*  
*thirty pills. Let one be taken twice a day, that*  
*moderate ptyalism may be produced.*

209.—Augeatur dosis Pulveris Jacobi veri ad  
grana sex. *Let the dose of James's powder be in-*  
*creased to six grains.*

210.—Recipe, Hydrargyri Oxydi rubri, granum  
 Opii, tertiam grani partem  
 Caryophyllorum Olei, guttam

Fiat pilulâ, horâ somni per hebdomadam sumenda.  
*Let a pill be made, to be taken at bedtime during the week.*

211.—Recipe, Myrrhæ Gummi-resinæ, semi-  
 drachmam  
 Sacchari puri, semiunciam

Tere simul in pulverem. Dosis, drachma una ter  
 quaterve indies, è quovis liquore idoneo. *Rub them together into a powder. The dose is one drachm three or four times a day, in any proper liquid.*

212.—Recipe, Pulveris Opii, grana tria  
 Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, grana octo

Fiant pilulæ binæ, nocte sumendæ ad vicem secundam. *Let two pills be made, to be taken at night for twice (i. e.) two nights.*

213.—Recipe, Capsici Seminum contritorum,  
 grana sex

Lauri Baccarum, serupulos duos

Misce. Fiat pulvis, dividendus in tres partes  
 æquales, quarum prima portio sumatur incipiente  
 primore rigore; secunda, postridie cādem horâ;  
 tertia verò tertio diē. *Mix. Let a powder be made, to be divided into three equal parts, of which let the first part be taken at the beginning of the first rigor, the second at the same hour of the following day, and the third on the third day.*

214.—Recipe, Confectionis Opii, scrupulum  
 unam

Pro re natâ sumatur, si diarrhœa permaneat. *Let it be taken occasionally if the diarrhoea remain.*

215.—Recipe, Extracti Colocynthidis compositi,  
drachmam

Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana  
duodecim

Fiat massa, in pilulas duodecim dividenda. *Let a mass be made, to be divided into twelve pills.*

Capiat summo mane tres, et postea duas, si alvus, horis sex, non satis dejecerit. *Let the patient take three early in the morning, and afterwards two, if the bowel, in six hours, be not sufficiently evacuated.*

216.—Recipe, Pulveris Rhei, scrupulum

Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana  
quinque

Syrupi Althææ, quantum sufficit  
ut fiat bolus, horâ somni sumendus et alternis noc-  
tibus repetendus, ad duas vel tres vices. *That a bolus may be made, to be taken at bedtime, and to be repeated every other night, for two or three times.*

217.—Recipe, Extracti Cicutæ, semidrachmam  
Fiant pilulæ quindecim, in pulvere cicutæ invol-  
vendæ. Mitte in chartaceâ pyxide. *Let fifteen pills be made, to be rolled in hemlock powder. Send them in a paper box.*

218.—Recipe, Extracti Colocynthidis, semi-  
drachmam

Pulveris Scammonii, serupulum  
Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana  
duodecim

Missee. Fiant pilulæ duodecim; quarum capiat  
unam nocte, quoties alvus fuerit justo adstrictior.  
*Mix. Let twelve pills be made, of which let the patient take one at night, as often as the bowel is more confined than it ought to be.*

219.—Recipe, Extracti Elaterii, granum dimidiam

— Cologynthidis compositi,  
grana quinque

Olei essentialis Menthae piperitae,  
guttam unam

In pilulam confiantur eras mane deglutiendam,  
iterumque mane perendino. *Let them be made into  
a pill, to be taken to-morrow morning, and again  
the morning after to-morrow.*

220.—Ad nauseam suppressandam, bibat aeger  
spiritus alicujus paululum aqua commixtum. *To  
prevent nausea, let the patient take a little of some  
spirit mixed with water.*

221.—Recipe, Corticis Cinchonae Pulveris, grana  
quindecim ad drachmas duas

Capiat è cyatho vini generosissimi horae quadrantis  
ad horas quatuor, intervallo, ita ut aeger sumat  
drachmas sex ad minimum, inter duos paroxysmos.  
*Let the patient take it in a glass of the best (most  
generous) wine, every quarter of an hour, for four  
hours during the interval (of the paroxysms), so that  
the patient may take at least six drachms between  
the paroxysms.*

222.—Recipe, Extracti Elaterii, grana duo

Sacchari purificati, drachman  
unam

Optime terantur simul, dein in pulveres octo  
aquaes dividantur, quorum capiat aeger unum  
omni horae quadrante, donec adsit catharsis. *Let  
them be well rubbed together, then divided into eight  
equal powders, of which let the patient take one  
every quarter of an hour until purging take place.*

## 223.—Accipiat vespere

Jalapæ Pulveris, grana quindena

Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana quinque

Conterantur in molem syrupo simplici, ut fingantur globuli terni æquales. *Let the patient take fifteen grains of Jalap and five of Calomel in the evening. Let them be rubbed into a mass with simple syrup, that they may make three equal globules (pills).*

## 224.—Recipe, Soda Carbonatis exsiccatæ drachmam unam

Saponis duri, scrupulos quatuor

Olei Juniperi, guttas viginti

Syrupi Zingiberis, quantum sufficit

ut fiat massa, in pilulas triginta dividenda, è quibus capiat tres indies, contra calculos renum. *That a mass may be made, to be divided into thirty pills, of which let the patient take three daily, against renal calculi.*

225.—Recipe, Pulveris Jalapæ, drachmas duas  
Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana viginti quatuor

Misce, et in pulveres duodecim divide, quorum capiat duos vel tres, ut necesse sit ad sedes. *Mix, and divide into twelve powders, of which let the patient take two or three, as may be necessary, for (i. e. to produce) stools.*

226.—Recipe, Potassæ Sulphatis, scrupulos duos in semipoculo aquæ tepidæ solutus, cum guttis viginti Tineturæ Digitalis sumendos. *To be dissolved in half a cupful of warm water, to be taken with twenty drops of foxglove.*

## 227.—Recipe, Pulveris Cinchonæ, drachmam unam

Sit pulvis, secundis horis, in cyatho lactis, absente paroxysmo, sumendus. *Let it be a powder, to be taken every other hour, in a cup of milk, during the absence of the paroxysm.*

228.—Sumantur Pulveris Calumbæ, grana decem. Singulis auroris ex pulto. *Let ten grains of powder of columba be taken every morning in gruel.*

229.—Recipe, Pulveris Nitratis Potassæ  
— Potassæ Sulphatis, ana,  
grana quindecim

Fiat pulvis, in promptu habendus, et urgente paroxysmo sumendus. *Let a powder be made, to be had in readiness, and taken when the paroxysm is troublesome.*

230.—Recipe, Pulveris Jalapæ, drachmam  
— Scammonii, scrupulum  
unum  
Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana  
viginti

Syrupi simplicis, quantum sufficit  
ut fiat massa, in pilulas viginti dividenda, è quibus  
capiantur binæ, ad alvum officii immemorem exci-  
tandam. *That a mass may be made, to be divided  
into twenty pills, of which let two be taken to excite  
the bowels unmindful of their office (i. e. constipated  
bowels).*

231.—Recipe, Potassæ Nitratis, grana viginti  
Sacchari albi, drachmas duas  
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, quantum suf-  
ficit

ut fiat massa, in trochiscos duodecim distribuenda,  
quorum unus detineatur sub linguam, donec li-

quescat *To be divided into twelve lozenges, of which let one be held under the tongue until it melts.*

232.—Recipe, *Quercūs Corticis*, drachmam dimidiam

*Anthemidis Florum exsiccatorum scrupulum unum*

*Tere simul in pulverem, alternis vel tertiiis horis, durante apyrexia, sumendum. Rub together into a powder, to be taken every second or third hour during the intermission.*

233.—Recipe, *Zinci Sulphatis*, grana duodecim  
Aquaæ puræ, uncias tres

*Sumatur tertia pars, ter die, augendo dosin, si opus sit, et si ferat ventriculus. Let a third part be taken three times a day, increasing the dose if necessary, and if the stomach will bear it.*

234.—Recipe, *Extracti Cannabis Indicæ*, grana quinque

*Vespere ante somnum sumenda. To be taken in the evening before sleep.*

235.—Recipe, *Extracti Colocynthidis*, drachmam unam

*Fiant pilulæ duodecim. Sumat unam, sextis horis, donec commodè purgetur. Let twelve pills be made. Let the patient take one every six hours, until sufficiently purged.*

236.—Recipe, *Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ*, grana vingtiquinque

*Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis, granum unum*

*Fiat pulvus emeticus: ex pauxillo alicujus liquoris idonei hauriatur, et vomitu motu, superbibantur eyathi aliquot infusi anthemidis tepidi. Let an*

*emetie powder be made: let it be taken in a little of any proper liquor, and when vomiting comes on, let some cupfuls of warm infusion of camomile flowers be drunk.*

237.—*Recipe, Pulveris Cinchonæ, drachmas tres Divide in partes duodecim [quarum] capiat unam, secundâ vel tertîâ quâque horâ, ex cyatho parvo lactis vaccini recentis, absente febre. Divide into twelve equal parts, of which let the patient take one every second or third hour, in a small cupful of fresh cow's milk, during the absence of the fever.*

238.—*Recipe, Confectionis Rosæ, grana decem Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana sex Fiat bolus, horâ somni quâlibet nocte sumendus; mane sequenti, post quintam vel sextam assumptionem, bibat potionem purgantem communem. Let a bolus be made, to be taken any night, at bed-time; on the morning following, after the fifth or sixth taking, let the patient take a common purging draught.*

239.—*Recipe, Pilulæ Aloës cum Myrrhâ, drachmam unam Fiant pilulæ duodecim, quæ obruantur pulvere glycyrrhizæ. Let twelve pills be made, which are to be rolled in powder of liquorice.*

240.—*Recipe, Pulveris Digitalis, grana tria Glycyrrhizæ, grana vi-ginti Misce. In pulveres tres hæc quantitas dividenda est. Partitio fiat exactissima. Mix. This quantity is to be divided into three powders. Let the division be very carefully made.*

241.—*Recipe, Extracti Papaveris, grana decem*

Fiant pilulæ duæ, quarum capiat unam statim, et alteram post horas tres si vomitus perstiterit. *Let two pills be made, of which let the patient take one immediately, and the other after three hours, if the vomiting continue.*

242.—Recipe, Ferri Sesquioxydi drachmas sex In sex partes dividatur, quarum una ter de die exhibenda, et per plures dies continuanda. *Let it (i. e. the powder) be divided into six parts, one of which is to be given three times a day, and continued for several days.*

243.—Recipe, Pilulæ Hydrargyri, grana decem Fiant pilulæ duæ. *Let two pills be made.*

Devoret æger unam bis in die, horâ decimâ et horâ secundâ. *Let the patient swallow one twice a day, at ten o'clock and at two o'clock.*

244.—Recipe, Pulveris Scammonii, scrupulum unum

— Rhei, grana decem

Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana quatuor

Misce. Fiat pulvis purgans extemplò in pulpâ pomi tosti sumendus. *Mix. Let an opening powder be made, to be taken immediately in the pulp of a roasted apple.*

245.—Dentur Radicis Ipecacuanhæ in pulverem subtilissimum tritæ grana tria vel quinque diluculò, singulis vel alternis diebus. *Let three or five grains of ipecacuanha root, rubbed into a very fine powder, be given at day-break, every, or every other day.*

246.—Sumantur Filicis Radicis in pulverem tritæ drachmæ duæ vel tres, e cyatho æquæ Menthæ, primo diluculò.

Elapsis duabus horis, devoretur bolus ex Hydrargyri submuriatis granis quinque vel sex, et cambogiae granis octo vel decem; assumpto subinde haustulo infusi theae viridis.

*Let two or three drachms of fern root, rubbed into powder, be taken in a cupful of mint water, early in the morning [at day-break].*

*Two hours having elapsed, let a bolus composed of five or six grains of submuriate of mercury, and of eight or ten grains of gamboge, be swallowed; a draught of infusion of green tea being taken now and then.*

247.—Recipe, Ferri Sulphatis, drachmam dimidiam

Assafetidæ, drachmas duas cum mucilaginis acaciae fantillo subige in massam dividendam in pilulas singulas grana quatuor pendentes. *Rub with a little mucilage of acacia into a mass, to be divided into pills, each weighing four grains.*

248.—Recipe, Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis, grana quatuor

Pulveris Foliorum Digitalis, grana decem

Confectionis Rosæ, quantum sufficit

ut fiat massa, in pilulas viginti dividenda. Initio sumat aeger pilulam unam, pro dosi, mane ac nocte, postea binas, dein tres, et denique augeatur dosis, quantum fieri potest. *That a mass may be made, to be divided into twenty pills. At the commencement, let the patient take, morning and night, one pill for a dose; afterwards, two, then three, and lastly, let the dose be increased as much as can be borne.*

249.—Recipe, Extracti Gentianæ, grana decem.  
Fiat bolus; detur jejuno stomacho. *Let a pill be made. Let it be given on an empty stomach.*

250.—Recipe, Pulveris Aloes, drachmam unam  
— Myrrhæ, drachmam di-  
midiam

Misce. Capiat grana decem ter die. Dosis sensim augenda est, donec drachma una in die sumatur.  
*Mix. Let the patient take ten grains three times a day. The dose is to be gradually increased until one drachm be taken during the day.*

251.—Sumat quantum cuspide cultri capi potest, Pulveris Rhei, in coquileare lactis saccharati, vel in melle. *Let the patient take as much powder of rhubarb as can be contained on the point of a knife, in a spoonful of sugared milk or in honey.*

252.—Sumat æger drachmam unam Pulveris Cinchonæ, ante paroxysmum ingredientem. *Let the patient take one drachm of powder of cinchona bark before the approaching paroxysm.*

253.—Recipe, Hydrargyri Binoxydi, grana duo-  
decim  
Confectionis Rosæ, quantum suf-  
ficit

ut fiant pilulæ duodecim. Sumat æger pilulam ter in die, donec dentes vacillare incipiunt. Dosis ab initio a pilulâ unâ ad duas vel tres, semper dosin augendo. *That twelve pills may be made. Let the patient take one pill, three times a day, until the teeth begin to loosen. The dose, at the beginning, is from one to two or three pills, always increasing the dose.*

254.—Recipe, Pulveris Cinchonæ, drachmam  
unam

— Zingiberis, grana decem  
Misce. Sumat æger ante tempus redeuntis paroxysmi, ter in septimanâ huncce pulverem pro dosi.  
*Mix. Let the patient take this powder for a dose, before the time of the returning paroxysm, three times a week.*

255.—Sumat ægra, in lecto composita, pilulam  
Opii, superbibendo hordei aquam calidam. *Let the (female) patient take, when in bed, a pill of opium, drinking afterwards warm barley water.*

256.—Recipe, Gummi Ammoniaci, drachmam  
dimidiam

Pulveris Rhei, scrupulum unum  
Syrupi simplici, quantum sufficit

ut fiant pilulæ viginti. Capiat per duas noctes,  
quatuor, et intermitat tertiam noctem; et sic per-  
gat donec totum sumpserit. *That twenty pills may  
be made. Let the patient take four for two nights,  
and intermit the third night; and continue this  
until the whole shall be taken.*

257.—Recipe, Antimonii Sesquioxidi scrupulum  
unum

Nitratis Potassæ, drachmam unam  
Pulveris Ipecacuanhae compositi,  
drachmam dimidiam

Misceantur, et fiat pulvis tenuissimus, in septem  
partes æquales separandus, quarum una singulis  
horis ingeratur. *Let them be mixed, and let a very  
fine powder be made, to be divided into seven equal  
parts, of which let one be taken every hour.*

258.—Repetantur pulveres, hesterno die præ-

scripti, eodemque modo amantur. *Let the powders be repeated, prescribed yesterday, and let them be taken in the same manner.*

259.—Recipe, Cretæ præparatæ drachmam unam  
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, grana sex

Misce, et fiat pulvis, in chartulas duas æqualiter  
dividendus, quarum capiat unam horis octavis; et  
temporibus intermediis, si pulsus sit creber et for-  
tis, bibat cochlearia duo misturæ sequentis. *Mix,*  
*and let a powder be made, to be equally divided into*  
*two powders, of which let the patient take one every*  
*eight hours; and in the intermediate time, if the*  
*pulse be frequent and strong, let the patient take*  
*two tablespoonfuls of the following mixture.*

260.—Recipe, Extracti Colocynthidis, drachmam  
unam

Pulveris Scammonii, drachmam  
dimidiam

Misce, fiant pilulæ viginti, quarum duæ degluti-  
antur horâ decubitûs: diluculò, ut infra

Recipe, Infusi Sennæ, unciam unam

*Mix. Let twenty pills be made, of which let two be*  
*taken at bedtime: early in the morning [at daybreak],*  
*(let him take), as under (i. e. the following).*

261.—Recipe, Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana  
duodecim

Confectionis Rosæ, quantum suf-  
ficit

ut fiant pilulæ duodecim, quarum sumat unam post  
coenam: mane et pomeridie sumat haustum pur-  
gantem. *That twelve pills may be made, of which*  
*let the patient take one after supper; let him take a*  
*purgating draught, morning and evening.*

262.—*Recipe, Zinci Sulphatis, scrupulum dimidium*

*Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, grana quindecim*

*Fiat pulvis emeticus, statim sumendus. Finitâ vomitorii operatione, capiat subinde cochlearia duo misturæ purgantis. Let an emetic powder be made, to be taken immediately. The operation of the vomit being finished, let the patient take now and then two spoonfuls of purging mixture.*

263.—*Recipe, Pulveris Digitalis, granum dimidium*

*Pulveris Acaciæ, scrupulum unum*

*Fiat pulvis, quartis horis sumendus, ægra interim conquiescente, et caput immotem tenente. Let a powder be made, to be taken every four hours, the (female) patient, in the meantime, being at rest, and keeping her head unmoved.*

264.—*Recipe, Hydrargyri cum Cretâ, grana decem*

*Pulveris Tragacanthæ, scrupulum dimidium*

*Fiat pulvis, statim sumendus, et exhibeatur sequenti luce portio purgans communis. Let a powder be made, to be taken immediately; and let a common purging draught be given the following morning.*

265.—*Recipe, Pulveris Potassæ Sulphatis, drachmam unam*

*Pulveris Rhei, scrupulum unum*

*Misce. Fiat pulvis, in pulmento vel in poculo seri lactis vinosi, sumendus. Mix. Let a powder be made, to be taken in gruel, or in a cupful of wine whey.*

266.—Recipe, Pulveris Cinchonæ, uncias duas  
 ————— Cinnamomi, drachmam  
 unam

Misce. Fiant pulveres duodecim, quorum capiat unum quartâ quâque horâ, superbibendo vini cujuslibet haustum, incipiendo immediate post paroxysmum; interdicto interim enematum usu.  
*Mix.* Let twelve powders be made, of which let one be taken every four hours, drinking afterwards a draught of some kind of wine, beginning immediately after the paroxysm; the use of the enemata being in the meantime omitted.

267.—Recipe, Extracti Hyoscyami, drachmam. Fiant pilulæ duodecim, quarum sumatur una pro re natâ, sub languore vel singultu. *Let twelve pills be made, of which let one be taken occasionally during languor or hiccup.*

268.—Recipe, Soda Potassio-Tartratis, sesqui-  
 drachmam

Cretæ præparatae, semidrachmam

Misce. Fiat pulvis in juseulo avenaceo tenuissimo sumendus. *Mix.* Let a powder be made, to be taken in very thin gruel.

269.—Recipe, Pilulæ Aloes cum Myrrhâ, drach-  
 mas duas

Fiant pilula viginti et quatuor, è quibus ingerantur tres, unâquâque mane ac nocte. *Let twenty-four pills be made, of which let three be taken every morning and night.*

270.—Recipe, Hydrargyri Submuriatis, grana  
 quaterna

Sacchari, grana sena

Pulveris Antimonii Compositi,  
 grana bina

Conterantur. Sumat vespere in Gelatinâ Ribesiorum. *Let them be rubbed together. Let the patient take it (i. e. the powder) in the evening, in currant jelly.*

271.—Recipe, Zinci Sulphatis, scrupulum unum  
Confectionis Cynosbati, quantum  
sufficit

ad pilulas viginti singendas, quæ deaurandæ sunt.  
*As much as is sufficient to form twenty pills, which are to be gilded.*

272.—Recipe, Cretæ præparatæ, scrupulum  
unum

Fiat pulvis, vel addendo syrupum zingiberis, bolus  
ad alvum contrahendam, mane sumendus. *Let a powder be made, or by adding syrup of ginger, a bolus, to be taken in the morning, to bind the bowel.*

273.—Recipe, Pilulæ Hydrargyri, scrupulum  
dimidium

Divide in duas partes: sumat unam statim, alteram,  
circa medium noctem. *Divide into two parts: let the patient take one immediately, the other about midnight.*

274.—Recipe, Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ, scrupulum  
unum

Fiat pulvis emeticus, more solito sumendus. Operatione emetici peractâ, capiat Pulveris Rhei scrupulum unum. *Let an emetic powder be made, to be taken in the usual manner. The operation of the emetic having ceased, let the patient take one scruple of powder of rhubarb.*

275.—Recipe, Pulveris Calumbæ, drachmam  
unam

Pulveris Zingiberis, grana viginti  
Misce omnia, quæ dividantur in sex doses æquales,

per sex dies continuos mane sumendas, tribus horis ante pastum. *Mix them altogether, which let be divided into six equal doses, to be taken in the morning three hours before taking food, for six successive days.*

276.—*Recipe, Olei Crotonis, guttas octodecim  
Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, quantum sufficit*

ut fiant pilulæ sex et triginta, quarum exhibeantur duæ horâ decubitûs, quandoque alvus nimis solida fuerit, et augeatur seu minuatur dosis pro ratione effectûs. *As much as may be sufficient that thirty-six pills may be made, of which let two be given at bedtime, whenever stools are too solid (i. e. whenever the bowels are too constipated): and let the dose be increased or diminished in proportion to the effect.*

277.—*Recipe, Pulveris Opii, granum unum  
Confectionis Rosæ, grana quatuor*

*Fiat bolus vespere, si perstet diarrhœa, vel adsint tormina intestinorum, capiendus. Make a bolus, to be taken in the evening, if the diarrhœa continue, or if there be griping of the bowels.*

278.—*Recipe, Jalapæ Radicis Pulveris, unciam unam*

*Potassæ Bitartratis, uncias duas Seorsim duo permisce. Dosis à drachnia dimidia ad drachmas sex, mane. Mix the two together. The dose is from half a drachm to six drachms, in the morning.*

279.—*Recipe, Extracti Gentianæ, drachmas quinque*

*in pilulas sexaginta dividendas. Dosis una vel duæ nocte maneque statim post cibum. To be divided into sixty pills. The dose (is) one or two, night and morning, immediately after taking food.*

## CHAPTER VI.

## FORMS FOR LINCTUSES.

280.—Recipe, Olei Terebinthinæ, drachmas duas  
Mellis despumati, unciam

Misce: fiat linctus. Dosis cochleare parvum, nocte  
et mane, cum haustu cuiusvis potūs tenuioris tepe-  
facti. *Mix: let a linctus be made. The dose is a*  
*teaspoonful night and morning, with a draught of*  
*any kind of weak warm drink.*

281.—Recipe, Confectionis Sennæ, uncias qua-  
tuor

Sumat ad nucis juglandis magnitudinem. *Let the*  
*patient take it to the size of a walnut.*

282.—Recipe, Confectionis Rosæ, uncias duas  
Tineturæ Opii, drachmam unam  
Acidi Sulphurici diluti, drachmam  
dimidiam

Fiat electuarium, exactè invicem miscendo. *Let*  
*an electuary be made, by mixing them accurately*  
*together.*

283.—Recipe, Confectionis Rosæ caninæ, drach-  
mas duas

Syrupi Aurantii, drachmas sex

Olei Amygdalæ, drachmam unam

Misce, et fiat linctus, in ollâ fictili mittendus. *Mix,*  
*and let a linctus be made, to be sent in an earthen*  
*pot.*

284.—Recipe, Oxymellis Scillæ, drachmas tres  
Syrupi Papaveris, drachmas sex  
Pulveris Tragacanthæ compositi,  
drachmam unam

Misce. Fiat linctus, cuius lambat æger pauxillum subinde. *Mix. Let a linctus be made, of which let the patient take (lick) a little now and then.*

285.—Recipe, Resinæ Guaiaci, drachmam unam Confectionis Rosæ, unciam unam Syrupi Aurantii, quantum sufficit ut fiat electuarium, de quo capiat quantitatem nucis moschatæ majoris, bis indies. *That an electuary may be made, of which let the patient take the size of a large nutmeg twice a day.*

286.—Recipe, Confectionis Rosæ, uncias duas Acidi Sulphurici diluti, drachmam unam

Misce, et fiat linctus: capiat quantitatem castaneæ bis in die. *Mix, and let a linctus be made: let the patient take the size of a chesnut twice a day.*

287.—Recipe, Confectionis Sennæ, uncias quatuor Pulveris Potassæ Bitartratis, unciam dimidiam

Misce, et fiat electuarium. Capiat quantitatem nucis avellanaæ vel moschatæ subinde, vel ter in die, paulò ante prandium. *Mix, and let an electuary be made. Let the patient take the size of a filbert nut or nutmeg now and then, or three times a day, a little before dinner.*

288.—Recipe, Pulveris Cinchonæ, unciam unam ————— Serpentariæ, drachmas tres

Syrupi simplicis, quantum sufficit ut fiat electuarium, quod decadente paroxysmate totum capere debet æger, ante accessum febris sequentem. *As much as is sufficient that an electuary may be made, the whole of which the patient*

*ought to take when the paroxysm is over, and before the attack of the succeeding one.*

289.—Recipe, Confectionis Sennæ, unciam unam  
Fiat linctus, sumendus subindè lambendo. Mittatur in narthecio. *Let a linctus be made, to be taken occasionally by licking. Let it be sent in a gallipot.*

290.—Recipe, Confectionis Rosæ, unciam unam  
Aluminis Pulveris, drachmam  
unam

Misce. Imponatur parvulum assiduò linguae, ut solutum ibi oblinat et sic lente deglutiatur. *Mix. Let a little very frequently be placed on the tongue, that, being dissolved there, it may diffuse itself (over the tongue), and thus be slowly swallowed.*

291.—Recipe, Pulveris Uvæ Ursi, unciam unam  
Syrupi Aurantii, quantum sufficit  
ut fiat electuarium, debitæ spissitudinis, ejus  
molem nucis moschatæ, bis in die, paulatim de-  
lingat. *As much as may be sufficient that an elec-  
tuary may be made, of the proper thickness, of which  
let the patient swallow gradually the size of a nut-  
meg twice a day.*

292.—Recipe, Aceti Colchici, uncias duas  
Mellis, uncias quatuor

Misce, et super leni foco, saepius agitando cochleare  
ligneo, coque ad mellis spissitudinem. Hujus oxy-  
mellis sumat aeger cochleare parvulum ter die.  
*Mix, and boil over a slow fire, to the thickness of  
honey, frequently stirring with a wooden spoon; of  
this oxymel let the patient take a teaspoonful three  
times a day.*

293.—Recipe, Menthæ viridis Foliorum recentium, uncias quatuor  
Sacchari purificati, uncias duodecim

Folia mortario lapido contunde, tum adjecto saccharo, iterum contunde, donec corpus sit unum.  
*Beat the leaves in a stone mortar, then, the sugar being added, again beat, until they unite into a mass.*

294.—Recipe, Hujus Confectionis, scrupulos quatuor

Fiat bolus, statim sumendus, et tertiis horis repetendus, urgente ægritudine ventriculi. *Let a bolus be made, to be taken immediately, to be repeated every third hour if the sickness be troublesome.*

## CHAPTER VII.

295.—Recipe, Micæ Panis, libram  
Liquoris Plumbi Diacetatis diluti,  
quantum sufficit

ut madescat panis. *As much as may be sufficient, that the bread may be rendered moist.*

296.—Recipe, Conii Foliorum exsiccatorum,  
unciam

Coque ex aquæ octariis duobus cum semisse ad octarios duos, et colla: panni lanei hocœc decocto calido madefacti, deinde expressi, parti affectæ imponantur et sæpius renoventur. *Boil in two pints and a half of water to two pints, and strain:*

*let woolen cloths, moistened in this decoction, and then wrung out, be applied to the part affected, and frequently renewed.*

297.—*Vespere utatur pediluvio tepido. Let the patient use the tepid foot-bath in the evening.*

298.—*Recipe, Unguenti Hydrargyri fortioris, unciam*

*Hujus unguenti affricetur drachma una femoribus internis ante focum singulis noctibus, donec ptyalismus cieatur. Let one drachm of this ointment be rubbed into the inner part of the thighs every night before the fire, until ptyalism be produced.*

299.—*Fricetur corpus, horâ decubitus, aut lanâ vel strigile. Let the body be rubbed, at bedtime, with either a flannel or a brush.*

300.—*Recipe, Pyrethri Radicis contriti  
Mastiches, ana, drachmam*

*Fiant lege artis, ad ignem, masticatoria duo; teneat æger sæpius in ore, et manducet hujusmodi medicamentum, expuatque salivam. Let two masticatories be made, according to the rules of art, by [the aid of] heat: let the patient frequently hold a medicine of this kind in his mouth; let him chew it, and spit out the saliva.*

301.—*Suffiet æger fauces ejus cum vapore ex Acidi Sulphurici uncia dimidiâ, cui primum adjunctæ fuerint Chloridi Sodii unciae duæ. Let the patient fumigate his throat with vapor from half an ounce of sulphuric acid, to which should first be added two ounces of chloride of sodium.*

302.—*Recipe, Picis liquidæ, sesquiunciam  
Sulphuris sublimati, semiunciam  
Ceræ flavæ, unciam*

Lento igne liquefac, ut fiat unguentum. *Melt by a gentle heat, that an ointment may be made.*

303.—Recipe, Olei Olivæ, unciam  
Ceræ albæ, drachmas duas

Missee. Fiat linimentum, quocum illinantur partes denudatæ bis quotidie. *Mix. Let a liniment be made, with which let the denuded parts be anointed twice a day.*

304.—Inhaletur pulmonibus Ætheris Sulphurici vapor ter quotidie. *Let the vapor of sulphuric æther be inhaled three times in a day.*

305.—Recipe, Dauci Radicis, quantum sufficit  
Coque in aquâ ad aptam mollitiem; in pulpam  
deinde contunde. *Boil in water to a proper consistency, then beat into a pulp.*

306.—Recipe, Liquoris Plumbi Acetatis diluti,  
octarium

Lintea quadruplicata, hocce liquore frigido madefacta, partibus inflammatis applicentur, et saepius renoventur. *Let linen, four times folded, and moistened with this cold liquid, be applied to the inflamed parts, and renewed frequently.*

307.—Recipe, Magnesiæ Sulphatis, unciam  
Juris avenacei, octarium dimidium  
Olei Olivæ, semiunciam, vel  
Butyri, vuantitatem juglandis

Missee pro enemate statim injiciendo. *Mix for an enema to be injected immediately.*

308.—Exseindatur pars morsa, et postea applicetur vulneri Potassa fusa. *Let the bitten part be cut out, and fused potash afterwards applied to the wound.*

## 309.—Recipe, Pulveris Asari

— Veratri, ana, drachmam  
— Glycyrrhizæ, drachmas  
duas

Misce. Fiat pulvis, eujus aliquantillum naribus insuffletur ante dœubitum, ad sternutamentum excitandum. *Mix.* Let a powder be made, of which let a small portion be snuffed up the nostrils before lying down (i. e. bedtime), to excite sneezing.

310.—Inungatur hypochondrio sinistro scrupulus Unguenti Hydrargyri fortioris, undecimâ horâ ante meridiem, et quartâ post meridiem indies. Let a scruple of the stronger mercurial ointment be rubbed into the left hypochondrium at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and at four o'clock in the afternoon daily.

311.—Recipe, Lapidis Calaminaris, drachmam Eo conspergantur partes adfectæ, sub quâlibet deligatione. Let the affected parts be sprinkled with it, under any bandage.

## 312.—Recipe, Liquoris Potassæ, drachmam

Aquæ fontanæ, uncias sex

Misce. Hujus liquoris tepidi, quantum cavo capi potest, quotidie bis injiciatur in aurem ægram supinatam, ac detineatur per aliquot minuta, dein aure pronâ rursus emittatur. *Mix.* Let as much of this tepid liquor as can be taken by the hollow (the concha and meatus auditorius externus) be injected, twice a day, into the diseased ear (placed upwards), and let it be kept there for some minutes: then let it be afterwards evacuated, the ear being turned downwards.

## 313.—Recipe, Zinci Oxydi, drachmam

Fiat pulvis, inclusus sindone rarâ; excutiatur super parte excoriatâ, prius detersâ. Let a powder be

made, to be inclosed in fine linen; let it be sprinkled over the excoriated part, first cleansed.

314.—Recipe, Cretæ præparatæ, unciam.  
In partes excoriatas ex gossipio asperge. Sprinkle it from cotton on the excoriated parts.

315.—Admoveatur parti adfectæ spongiola aquâ calidâ imbuta. Let a small sponge, wetted with warm water, be applied to the part affected.

316.—Vesica suilla, aquâ calidâ ad dimidium repleta, admoveatur lateri dolenti; firmetur ligamine, tum superponatur sacculus arenâ calidissimâ plenus, qui frigescens iterum calefiat, aut ei mox substituatur aliis jam calefactus. Continuentur hæc donec dolor remiserit. Let a pig's bladder, half filled with warm water, be applied to the painful side. Let it be fastened on by a band; then let a little bag, filled with very hot sand, be placed upon it, (and) which cooling, is again to be made hot, or let another already made hot be afterwards substituted for it. Let this be continued until the pain shall have abated.

317.—Cataplasma calidum, irroratum prius tantillo Spiritûs Camphoræ, applicetur cum pannis laneis parti adfectæ, et vesicâ suillâ oleo madefactâ detineatur: renovetur quolibet trihorio. Let a hot cataplasm, previously moistened with a little spirit of camphor, be applied, by means of woolen cloths, to the affected part, and let a pig's bladder, moistened with oil, be kept on (there): let it be renewed every third hour.

318.—Admoveatur calidum cataplasma parti affectæ, cum panno linteo quadruplicato. Let a hot cataplasm be applied to the part affected with linen four times folded.

319.—Recipe, Unguenti Hydrargyri Nitrico-  
Oxydi  
Unguenti Resinæ, ana, semiun-  
ciam

Misce. Fiat unguentum, quo leniter inungatur  
locus affectus, ac dein tegatur Emplastro Plumbi,  
super alutam extenso. *Mix. Let an ointment be  
made, with which let the affected place be slightly  
anointed, and then covered with lead plaster, spread  
upon leather.*

230.—Recipe, Hydrargyri subchloridi, drach-  
mam

Adipis Suillæ, unciam unam

Misce. Super panthum linteum extende, et cuti  
affectæ applica. *Mix. Spread [it] upon leather,  
and apply [it] to the affected skin.*

321.—Hauriatur vapor calidus, ope infundibuli,  
in fauces. *Let hot vapor be drawn into the fauces  
by means of a funnel.*

322.—Recipe, Pulveris Opii, semidrachmam

Unguenti Cetacei, unciam

Misce; fiat unguentum. Hujus pauxillo inungatur  
locus umbilici subinde; aut magnitudinis dimidia  
juglandis nucis, putamine decerpto, eidem loco ad-  
ponatur. *Mix. Let an ointment be made. With  
a little of this let the umbilical region be anointed  
now and then: or let a piece half the size of a wal-  
nut without its shell be applied to the same place.*

323.—Recipe, Linimenti Saponis, unciam

Liquoris Ammoniæ, drachmas  
quatuor

Tincturæ Opii, drachmam

Misce. In languore aut paroxysmo hysterico illi-  
natur naribus, temporibus et cæteris, hujus lin-

menti paululum. *Mix.* Let a little of this liniment be rubbed on the nostrils, temples, &c., in languor, or in the hysterical paroxysm.

324.—Recipe, Hydrargyri Chloridi, grana decem  
Acidi Hydrochlorici, semidrachmam

Aquæ Rosæ, uncias decem

Misce. Tantillo hujus liquoris laventur mane et vespere, partes infestatæ. *Mix.* Let the infested parts be washed, morning and evening, with a little of this liquor.

325.—Recipe, Pulpæ Colocynthidis, drachmam  
Olei Olivarum, unciam

Misce, et coque leni igne, donec pulpa torqueri videatur; dein massam adhuc calentem cola, et cum eâ illinatur abdomen, et præcipue umbilici regio. *Mix, and boil over a slow fire, until the pulp appears to be crisp; then strain the mass while hot, and let the abdomen, and especially the umbilical region, be anointed with it.*

326.—Recipe, Zinci Oxyli, drachmam  
Aquæ Rosæ, uncias octo

Misce. Fiat collyrium, quo concusso imbutum linum quadruplicatum imponatur oculo affecto. *Mix. Let a collyrium be made, with which, when shaken up, quadruplicate linen is to be moistened and applied to the affected eye.*

327.—Recipe, Unguenti Hydrargyri Nitratis,  
unciam

Cerati Saponis, unciam dimidiam

Misce. Hujus tantillo illinantur palpebræ omni vespere, cubitum ituro, ope plumæ mollis. *Mix. Let the eyelids be anointed, by means of a soft feather, with a little of this, every evening, when the patient is about to go to bed.*

328.—*Recipe, Tincturæ Cantharidis, unciam dimidiam*

*Linimenti Saponis, sesquiunciam*

*Misce. Fiat linimentum, quo partes affectæ perfricandæ sunt, et postea tegantur lanulâ. Mix.*  
*Let a liniment be made, with which the affected parts are to be rubbed; and afterwards let them be covered with flannel.*

329.—*Recipe, Camphoræ drachmam*

*Olei Amygdalarum, unciam*

*Misce, et instilla guttas quatuor auri pro re natâ.*  
*Mix, and occasionally let four drops fall into the ear.*

330.—*Recipe, Extracti Opii, grana decem*

*Tincturæ Castorei, drachmam*

*Misce, et applicetur paululum auri affectæ omni nocte cum gossipio. Mix, and let a little be applied with cotton to the affected ear every night.*

331.—*Recipe, Linimenti Saponis, unciam*

*Tincturæ Opii, drachmam*

*Misce. Fiat linimentum, cum panno laneo fauibus externis applicandum. Mix. Let a liniment be made, to be applied with a woolen cloth to the external fauces.*

332.—*Recipe, Olei Amygdalæ, unciam*

*Camphoræ, drachmam*

*Misce pro linimento, quocum tangantur papillæ ter quaterve in die. Mix, for a liniment, with which let the nipples be touched three or four times a day.*

333.—*Recipe, Acidi Sulphurici diluti, drachmam*

*Solutionis Aluminis compositæ semiunciam*

*Aquæ puræ, uncias sex*

Probe commisceantur. Indatur nari ex quâ sanguis stillat, turunda ex linteo raso, humectata hoc liquore et relinquenda illie per dies duos. *Let them be well mixed. Let a pellet of scraped linen [i. e. lint], moistened with this liquor, be placed in the nostril from which the blood flows, and left there for the space of two days.*

334.—Recipe, Florum Sambuci, libras duas  
Coque in Aquæ libris quatuor. Foveantur eo de-  
cocto, saepius in die, caput, facies, oculi, aliæque  
partes erysipelate tentatæ. *Let the head, face,  
eyes, and other parts affected with erysipelas, be  
fomented with this decoction frequently during the  
day.*

335.—Recipe, Decocti Hordei, libram dimidiam  
Magnesiæ Sulphatis, uncias duas  
Fiat enema, urgente tenesmo, injiciendum. *Let an  
enema be made, to be injected when the tenesmus is  
troublesome.*

336.—Recipe, Tincturæ Lyttæ, drachmas qua-  
tuor  
Liquoris Ammoniæ, unciam  
Linimenti Saponis, drachmas duas  
Misce; fiat linimentum, quo guttur et postera pars  
colli perfricanda sunt, donec vesicæ appareant, dein  
desiste per diem, et applica Unguentum Cetacei.  
*Mix. Let a liniment be made, with which the throat  
and posterior part of the neck are to be rubbed until  
vesicles appear; then desist for a day, and apply  
spermaceti ointment.*

337.—Recipe, Farinæ Lini, libram  
Aquæ bullientis, quantum sufficit  
ut fiat cataplasma, admovendum calidè loco adfecto;  
renovetur quater de die; cùm arescat, tantillo bu-

tyri insulsi emolliatur. *That a cataplasma may be made, to be applied hot to the part affected; let it be renewed four times in the day; when it becomes dry, let it be softened by a little fresh (i. e. unsalted) butter.*

338.—Admoveantur linteæ aquâ frigidâ madefacta, vel, si fieri possit, glacies, raso capiti. *Let linen wetted with cold water, or, if it can be done, ice, be applied to the shaven head.*

339.—Recipe, Micæ Panis, duas libras  
Tincturæ Lyttæ, uncias duas  
Decocti Papaveris, quantum sufficit

ut fiat cataplasma. *Applica hoc ad cutem per horæ dimidium, aut tamdiu donec inflammationem satis magnam excitatam, dolor fervidus, et rubor partis tumentis testentur. Apply this to the skin for half an hour, or at least until the intense pain and redness of the swollen part show that sufficient inflammation has been excited.*

340.—Recipe, Calaminaris Pulveris, unciam  
Cretæ præparatae, semunciam  
Fiat pulvis. Intra linteum consutum applicetur, renovando simul ac maduerit. *Let a powder be made. Let it be applied, sewed up in linen, and renewed as soon as it becomes moist.*

341.—Recipe, Pulveris Opii, grana quinque  
Saponis, drachmam

Misce, et fiat suppositorium, post alvum exoneratum applicandum. *Mix, and let a suppository be made, to be applied after the bowels have been evacuated.*

342.—Foveantur gingivæ aquâ calidâ. *Let the gums be fomented with hot water.*

## 343.—Recipe, Infusi Rosæ, uncias sex

Acidi Sulphurici diluti, drachmam

Misce. Colluantur fauces hoc gargarismate. *Mix.*  
*Let the fauces be washed with this gargle.*

## 344.—Recipe, Olei Olivæ, unciam

Liquoris Potassæ, drachmas duas

Misce. Fiat linimentum; hujus pauxillo oblinatur  
abdomen bis tervè quotidie. *Mix.* *Let a liniment*  
*be made, with a little of which let the abdomen be*  
*anointed twice or three times daily.*

## 345.—Recipe, Magnesiæ Sulphatis, unciam

Tineturæ Opii, guttas viginti  
quinque

Juseuli, semilibram

Fiat enema. Injiciatur horâ somni tertîâ quâque  
nocte, ad tres vices, dein repetatur alternis noc-  
tibus usque ad quartam vicem, si opus sit. *Let*  
*an enema be made. Let it be injected every third*  
*night, for three times: then let it be repeated every*  
*other night, until the fourth time, if necessary.*346.—Recipe, Unguenti Hydrargyri Nitratis,  
unciam dimidiam

Unguenti Cetacei, unciam

Misce. Hujus unguenti, pauxillum, ope penicilli  
camelini, oculo affecto applicetur nocte et mane.  
*Mix.* *Let a little of this ointment be applied to the*  
*affected eye, by means of a camel's-hair pencil, night*  
*and morning.*

## 347.—Recipe, Aluminis, scrupulum

Cretæ præparatæ, drachmam

Misce diligentissimè, ut fiat pulvis, ejus insper-  
gatur pauxillum super mamillas pro re natâ. *Mix*

very carefully, that a powder may be made, of which let a little be occasionally sprinkled upon the nipples.

348.—Admoveatur Extractum Belladonnæ supercilio et regioni supra-orbitali vespere. *Let the extract of deadly nightshade be applied in the evening to the eyebrow and the supra-orbital region.*

349.—Recipe, Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana duo  
Sacchari albi, scrupulum

Fiat pulvis, cuius parum infletur, ope calami, in oculum affectum, semel vel bis in die. *Let a powder be made, of which let a little be blown into the affected eye, by means of a quill, once or twice in a day.*

350.—Recipe, Radicis Dauci, libram  
Coque in aquæ fontanæ quanto sufficit, et per setaceum trajice pulpam, cui adde unciam dimidiam adipis, ut fiat cataplasma, calidè adhibendum. *Boil in a sufficient quantity of spring water, and pass the pulp through a sieve, to which [i. e. the pulp] add half an ounce of lard, that a cataplasma may be made, to be applied hot.*

351.—Vespere appropinquante, si opus sit, injiciatur clysma heri præscriptum. *Let the clyster, prescribed yesterday, be injected the approaching (i. e. next) evening, if necessary.*

352.—Fiat setaceum ad medium brachium. *Let a seton be made in the middle of the arm.*

353.—Foveantur artus cum Decocto Anthemidis. *Let the joints be fomented with decoction of chamomile flowers.*

354.—Recipe, Conii Foliorum, uncias duas  
Aquæ ferventis, libras duas  
Colatum sit pro fotu, qui cum pannis laneis parti

affectæ admoveatur mane horis duabus antequam è lecto assurgat, et nocte post decebitum, donec symptoma penitus evanuerit. *Let it be strained for a fomentation, which let be applied with woolen cloths to the affected part for two hours in the morning before the patient gets up, and at night after going to bed, until the symptom shall have entirely vanished.*

355.—Recipe, Tincturæ Opii, drachmam  
Linimenti Saponis, unciam

Fiat linimentum, cum quo benè fricentur tempora et detonsum caput. *Let a liniment be made, with which let the temples and shaved head be well rubbed.*

356.—Inhalet singulis noctibus, in lecto, vaporem aquæ calidæ, cui, tempore usûs, adde cochlearia duo minima Ætheris rectificati. *Let the patient inhale the vapor of warm water every night in bed, to which [i. e. the water], at the time of use, add two teaspoonfuls of rectified ether.*

357.—Exploretur vesica urinaria, ope catheteris, et extrahatur urina. *Let the urinary bladder be explored by means of the catheter, and let the urine be drawn off.*

358.—Colluantur os et gingivæ bis tervè in die cum Tincturæ Myrrhæ guttis viginti in aquæ tepidæ cyatho. *Let the gums be washed twice or thrice a day with twenty drops of tincture of myrrh, in a cupful of warm water.*

359.—Recipe, Hydrargyri Oxidi cinerei, scrupulum, vel

Hydrargyri Bisulphureti, semi-drachmam

Fiat pulvis pro fumigatione faucibus internis, omni

nocte more solito, adhibendus. *Let a powder be made for a fumigation to the internal fauces, to be used every night in the accustomed manner.*

360.—Fiat fonticulus crure, infra vel supra genu. *Let an issue be made in the leg, below or above the knee.*

361.—Instituatur paracentesis abdominis et educatur aqua. *Let tapping of the belly be performed, and let the water be drawn off.*

362.—Affricetur parti affectæ singulis noctibus Unguenti Hydrargyri fortioris, magnitudo fabæ equinæ; deinde applicetur cataplasma ex Liquore Plumbi Acetatis diluta, Micâ Panis et Farinâ Lini. *Let the size of a horsebean of strong mercurial ointment be rubbed into the part affected every night; then let a cataplasma of dilute solution of acetate of lead, with crumb of bread and linseed meal, be applied.*

363.—Recipe, Argenti Nitratis, serupulum Aquæ destillatæ, uncias sex Fiat mistura, et cum hâc illinantur partes affectæ singulis noctibus horâ somni, prius detersæ; vel linuum in eâdem madefiat, et per totam noctem gestetur. *Let a mixture be made, and with this let the parts affected, first cleansed, be anointed every night at bedtime; or let linen be moistened with the same, and worn during the whole night.*

364.—Utatur balneo, ad gradum nonagesimum calefacto, bis in septimanâ. *Let the patient use twice a week a water bath heated to ninety degrees.*

365.—Recipe, Fellis Bovis, uncias duas Olei Amygdalarum, semiunciam Misce. Fiant guttæ acousticæ, bis die applicandæ.

*Mix.* Let the acoustic (i. e. for the ear) drops be made, to be applied twice a day.

366.—Utatur æger equitatione subinde, si fieri possit. Let the patient use horse exercise now and then, if possible.

367.—Mittatur fistula armata. Let an armed clyster-pipe (i. e. pipe and bladder) be sent.

368.—Recipe, Zinci Sulphatis, scrupulum  
Aquæ puræ, uncias sex

Misce. Fiat injectio, quæ ex siphone eburneo in urethram iniciatur mane et nocte. *Mix.* Let an injection be made, which let be injected from an ivory syringe into the urethra morning and night.

369.—Recipe, Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetatis, unciam

Ammoniæ Hydrochloratis, drachmas duas

Aquæ, libram

Fiat lotio, nocte, cubitum ituio, tumoribus applicanda. Mitte libras duas cum directione propriâ. Let a lotion be made, to be applied to the tumors at bedtime. Send two pounds, with a proper direction.

370.—Fiat fonticulus purulentus ad medium brachium, ope Potassæ fusæ. Let an issue be made in the middle of the arm by means of fused potash.

371.—Cautè tangantur clavi Acido Sulphurico, ope penicilli; dein tegantur Emplastro Plumbi. Let the corns be cautiously touched with sulphuric acid by means of a pencil, then let them be covered over with lead plaster.

372.—Recipe, Unguenti Cetacei, unciam unam  
Pulveris Opii, serupulum dimi-  
dium.

Fiat unguentum, cuius paululum pro re natâ ap-  
plicetur, urgente ani prurigine. *Let an ointment  
be made, of which let a little be occasionally applied  
when itching of the anus is troublesome.*

373.—Recipe, Linimenti Camphoræ, sesquiun-  
ciam  
Tincturæ Cantharidis, unciam di-  
midiam

Misce. Fiat linimentum, quocum fricitur pars  
affecta ter quaterè indies. *Mix. Let a liniment  
be made, with which let the part affected be rubbed  
three or four times in a day.*

374.—Recipe, Nicotianæ, drachmam  
Aquaæ communis, octarium  
Coque per sextam partem horæ et cola; adde liquori  
Sodæ Sulphatis, uncias duas

Solve, et fiat enema, statim injiciendum, contra  
insultus apoplecticos vel affectus soporosos adhi-  
bendum. *Dissolve, and let an enema be made, to be  
applied immediately, to be used against apoplectic  
attacks or soporific affections.*

375.—Mitte Emplastrum Galbani super alutam  
inducendum. *Send a galbanum plaster, spread  
upon leather.*

376.—Adhibeatur lavatio, frigida vel tepida,  
prout ægro gratius erit. *Let either cold or tepid  
washing be used, according as it may be more agree-  
able to the patient.*

377.—Capilli radantur, et caput postea panniculo  
lotione frigidâ imbuto circumdetur. *Let the hair*

[of the head] be shaved off, and afterwards let the head be surrounded with a cloth moistened with the cold lotion.

378.—Recipe, Hydrargyri Bichloridi, grana decem

Aquæ puræ, uncias decem

Misce. Hoc liquore, ter de die, injiciatur ulcer, ope siphonis; post singulas injectiones materia relinquatur intra ulcer, et coerceatur per dimidium horæ, clausis omnibus aperturis; tumque externè prematur leniter ulcer, ut liquor ejectus per omnes sinus et meatus propellatur. *Mix.* Let the ulcer be injected with this liquor three times in a day, by means of a syringe: after each injection let the matter (liquid) be left within the ulcer, and let it be kept there for half an hour, all the apertures being shut; and then let the ulcer be lightly pressed externally, that the ejected liquor may be propelled through all the sinuses and passages.

379.—Recipe, Decoeti Malvæ compositi (cum Foeniculi Seminum contusorum drachmis tribus), uncias quatuordecim

Fiat enema, statim tepidè injiciendum. Let an enema be made, to be immediately injected warm.

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OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS, TERMS, AND  
EXPLANATORY NOTES.

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